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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

World Reacts to New Dollar

Australia Leads in Recovery

U. S. Farmer Sees Reckoning

Germany Raises Interest Pay

Oxford Honors Star Woman

Boston Recalls a Missionary

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, having pegged the dollar at 59.06 cents in possibly the most momentous monetary act in the nation's history, watches world-wide reaction. His accompanying moves establish a stabilization fund of $2,000,000,000 to buy foreign gold at the new figure of $35 an ounce. This affects the pound and the franc and may break down the gold bloc in Europe by draining its gold resources. At first such a result seems destructive, but if it leads to world-wide exchange stabilization the effect may not be unwelcome. The President acts to increase domestic prices, but he may be striking a far larger objective—He may be assuring the needed higher prices for the entire world.

* * *

¶ Australia, first to feel depression, leads in recovery, Dr. D. B. Copeland, professor of commerce at the University of Melbourne, comes to tell an Ithaca (N. Y.) audience Australia's deposits and credits are higher than before the slump, with tax rates dropping down. He attributes improvement to adoption two years ago of a monetary policy similar to the Warren plan. As in the United States' undertaking, depreciation of the currency was the main idea—They called it giving gold a fair price.

* * *

¶ The U. S. Secretary of Agriculture sees a heavy day of reckoning coming for those who have falsified the balances on the American farmer. At the University of Chicago, Henry A. Wallace says the United States reenacts the conflict that raged in Judah after King Solomon's time between the agricultural Israelites and the commercial Canaanites. Amos was the first farmer-prophet to cry halt to the farmers' oppressors. Micah, also a farmer, Isaiah and Jeremiah saw clearly ahead—A modern Isaiah is needed to point the right relationship between laborer, farmer and industrialist.

* * *

¶ Germany ends a conference with its long-term creditors by raising the interest to be paid. The Reichsbank continues to remit 30 per cent of the interest in cash and 70 per cent in scrip, but the scrip is to be redeemed not at 50 per cent of its face value, but at 67 per cent. This raises interest payments to a net of 76.9 per cent of the contractural amount. The American Government protest has borne fruit—American investors in German securities get $5,000,000 more a year than expected.

* * *

¶ The world wags along. Rome sees Premier Mussolini review thousands of Black Shirt troops on the eleventh anniversary of the Fascist militia, and Chancellor Hitler steps into the German Protestant Church fight and orders police not to interfere on either side. Russia's 17th all-union Communist party congress gives Joseph Stalin full support for his domestic and foreign programs, as Japan says there will be no war with Russia unless one is forced by Moscow. Spain pardons the four Americans jailed in Mallorca, and the nations argue warmly what Roosevelt has done—But a dollar's a dollar for a' that and a' that.

* * *

¶ Berlin makes an experimental effort to get away from "soup kitchen" relief. Twenty of the 200 soup kitchens are closed and ticket-holders sent to regular restaurants for their meal a day. The restaurants, needing business, are glad to serve this litre of cheap yet nourishing beef stew at Government's price, but the chief reason for the new order is consideration for the unemployed. Their morale will be helped, it is argued, if they do not stand like outcasts in breadlines but eat among their fellowmen—If the plan works well soup kitchens will go.

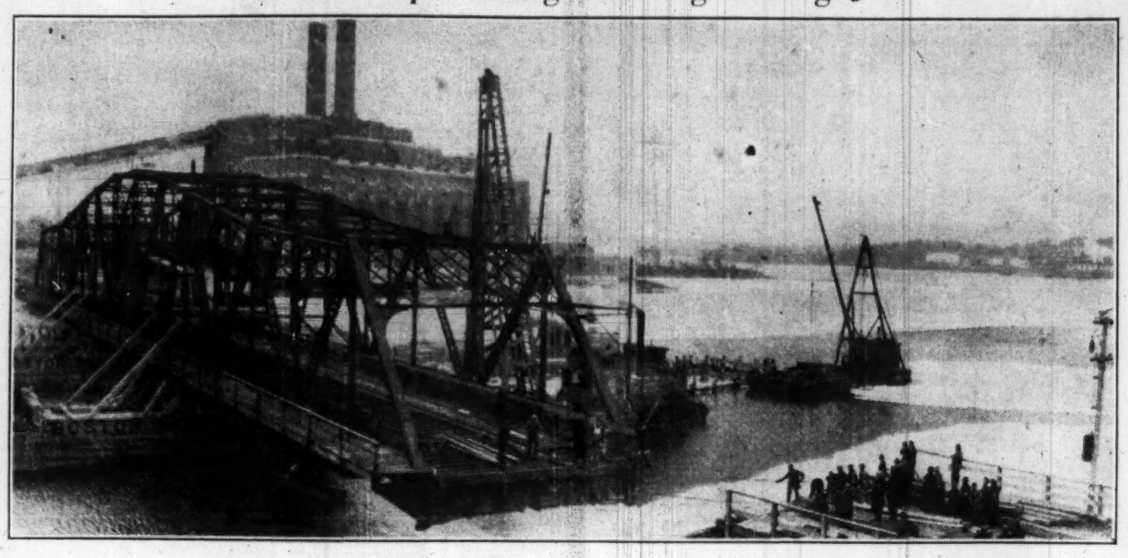
* * *

¶ England sees Oxford University confer its Master of Arts degree upon Miss Ethel Bellamy for mapping the position of 1,000,000 stars. She assisted her uncle to map stars in Oxford Observatory's allotted section of the sky and then helped the Vatican Observatory, which was behind with its work in the section allotted to it. The Pope recognized Miss Bellamy's outstanding work with a silver medal—The womanly vision leads often toward the stars.

* * *

¶ Boston prepares to start a caravan in April over the 100-year-old trail of Jason Lee of Massachusetts, first missionary to Oregon. Mr. Lee made his courageous journey in 1834 on horseback, his wife followed by ship around Cape Horn, and for many years they had headquarters in Salem, Ore. The Home Missions Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is planning an extensive celebration of the centenary, says Jason Lee rode west when four Flathead Indians traveled 2000 miles on foot to reach St. Louis—They craved to learn more of the white man's book of heaven.

Nature Helped Along This Big Moving Job



Tidal Power Lifts Fore River Draw By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Old Bridge Will Be Used Temporarily Further Upstream Until New $2,225,000 Bridge Is Built, Eliminating South Shore Bottleneck.

Tide's Movement Helps Engineers To Shift Bridge

Fore River's Big Draw Deposited 400 Feet Upstream

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 1—Mighty tidal power—wrecker of homes and seawalls—today came to man's aid, lifted the 600-ton draw of the Fore River Bridge and deposited it 400 feet upstream.

When, at low tide, this draw settled down on the site of the temporary bridge here at 4 p. m., an engineering feat, planned for three months, was completed.

The 315-foot draw was moved to the temporary bridge, preparatory to the building of the new $2,225,000 bridge across the Fore River. When completed, the new span will eliminate a "bottle-neck" which has seriously hampered traffic going to and from the South Shore.

Long before sun-up this morning 100 men started preparations for moving the draw. Two scows were maneuvered into positions under the span. Precisely at 6:04 a. m., low tide, the scows were in place. Then up surged the tide. Inch by inch the rising tide bore upward the scows until at 9.30 the draw was clear of the supports.

Immediately, two tugs went into action. With slow but steady motion, they hauled the laden scows down the river. At approximately 11 a. m., the 600-ton span had reached its destination.

As soon as the draw moved into place, the workers were galvanized into immediate action to prepare the temporary foundation for the span. The ebbing tide lowered the draw into position at 4 p. m. and the major part of the work was completed.

Five or six days will be needed to prepare the temporary bridge for traffic, as several things, such as replanking of the draw, must be done.

Two years will pass before the new cement and steel span is completed on the site of the 31-year-old-two-lane structure. It will be 75 feet wide, with six traffic lanes and two footpaths. Half-mile approaches also are planned in this project, which is being accomplished with federal funds. At its lowest point, the new structure will be higher than the maximum clearance of the old. Although the new bridge will have a 175-foot draw, little use of it is expected, as at high tide the bridge clearance will be 40 feet.

Mr. A. G. Robinson, state engineer, is directing the entire project. Under him, before the old draw was moved, extensive study was necessary to determine the tensile strength of the girders, to forearm the workers against possible accident and to determine the effect of wind on the span. Superstructures had to be built on the scows to carry the weight of the 600-ton draw.

Although the span was scheduled to be moved on Tuesday, high wind and extreme cold interrupted the work.

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Things Present

Now that federal tax money is being used to provide noon meals for school children whose parents are unable to do so, school lunches are the rightful concern of every American citizen. Read the second editorial.

If you have wondered why much of the world's great literature has not come from California, read "Too Many Birds" on the Home Forum page.

Readers who have philatelic leanings (those interested in philately—but don't pronounce either word before consulting today's Word a Day), will welcome the reappearance of the Stamp Corner on the Young Folks' page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears every Thursday, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

On the first Friday of every month the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page is devoted to Home Life in Other Lands. Tomorrow, Germany is the subject.

Friday brings Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another Parable of Safed the Sage, and a Letter Puzzle.

Europe Asks, Will U. S. Act If Kellogg Pact Is Broken? Arms Profit Motive Disclosed

Hinted Leak on Airplane Orders Boosts Stocks in American Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The profits of armament-making have not been slow to show themselves as the current wave of "preparedness" sweeps Congress, and is reflected in capitals of the other great powers. Seldom has the money-motive been so obvious in the time-worn activities of the munitions makers.

On Saturday last, Jan. 28, shortly after 12 noon, an airplane building program was announced at the War Department. There had been no obvious "leak" to the general public, but here is what went on in the New York stock market before the announcement was made:

For instance, Wright Aeronautical stock, whose "low" earlier in the month had been 16¾, jumped from 48¼ to 75! A gain, a few moments before an important Washington announcement, of 24½ points, and a gain over a few days of 58¼ points! The gain was not net, however. Apparently somebody had overestimated the contents of the announcement, for the stock slipped back to 54.

Spectacular Rise in Stocks

Still the day's gain was 5¼ points and the net gain in January was 37¼ points, which was a tidy little profit for somebody. Wright Aeronautical is a very small stock, and thus its gains were more radical than any other aviation stock, but this does not invalidate the main point that something funny in the way of advance information seemed to be at large.

Wright Aeronautical did not bloom alone. During the same day, of the 10 most active stocks on the New York Exchange, nine were either aviation companies directly or were closely connected with the industry. Pulling in as a poor tenth was National Distillers' Products. Repeal—heralded as an epoch-making boon to the industry, had to take a very modest back seat, compared with armaments.

A leading stock was that of the Sperry Corporation, which makes aircraft equipment, but benefits even more from naval building. Its stock has doubled in price since the armaments campaign began in January. Second was Curtiss-Wright and third was Curtiss-Wright A, both very heavily trading and showing substantial gains. The two stocks have jumped during recent weeks from 2½ to 5¼, and from 5¼ to 10¾, respectively.

Fourth on the list of active stocks—and this is not merely a list of aviation stocks, but of all stocks—was United Aircraft, which had a start, and has merely climbed from 30⅛ to 36⅞.

Advances in Allied Groups

Fifth came General Motors, closely linked with the aircraft industry, with 33½ to 40¾.

Sixth was North American Avia-

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Mussolini Reviews Black-Shirt Legions

ROME, Feb. 1 (AP)—Thousands of black-shirt troops paraded before Premier Mussolini today in the eleventh anniversary of the foundation of the Fascist militia.

The Duce reviewed his favorite legions from a wooden platform on the new Empire Street, which leads from his offices past the ruins of Cæsar's Forum to the Colosseum. He wore the uniform of commander-in-chief.

Similar reviews were held in cities and towns throughout the country. Even those members of the party who do not belong to the militia were required to lay aside civilian attire for the day and appear in emblematic black.

Signor Mussolini is giving the militia a constantly increasing importance in the country's system of military defense. It was announced recently that black-shirt units would take over the entire coast artillery service as a step toward wider collaboration with the regular army.

Consultation Proposed in British Plan, Key to French Acceptance

Special European Correspondence by Radio

LONDON, Feb. 1—What is the United States going to say? is the query heard in a number of European diplomatic circles concerning the new British disarmament compromise—the principal topic of discussion throughout Europe today.

On the one hand doubt is expressed whether President Roosevelt will approve of Germany's being allowed such comprehensive rearmament in view of his speech to the Wilson Foundation at Christmastide. But the chief anxiety is to know what Mr. Roosevelt will say to the British proposal for consultation not only when there is a breach or threatened breach of the Kellogg pact, but when there is a threat to or a breach of the disarmament treaty itself.

This item of the British plan is regarded as the key to French acceptance of the compromise. It is almost more than Britain can offer without the coöperation or approval of the United States. It is almost

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

New York Slums Near Destruction As Lehman Signs

LaGuardia Is to Select Five Members of Authority

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has before him today a list of housing experts from which he will select the five members of the Municipal Housing Authority provided for in slum clearance legislation which got Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's signature yesterday.

This measure calls for the biggest municipal low-cost housing project ever undertaken by a municipality anywhere. Federal funds to the amount of $25,000,000 have been earmarked for the program, machinery for which will be established immediately under the housing bill. Under its financing powers, the authority may issue bonds to finance projects or may use federal aid without pledging the credit of the city.

Slum clearance is a major part of the Fusion Administration's program, and confidence was voiced among civic and welfare workers today that the Mayor would forward it with his characteristic vigor. For years Tammany mayors have been talking about tenement-razing and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Prisoners Are Not Coddled, National Prison Head Asserts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Are inmates of American prisons coddled? Judge Marcus Kavanaugh of the Superior Court, Cook County, Illinois, says they are.

Mr. Sanford Bates, director, bureau of prisons, United States Department of Justice, says they aren't.

Recent jail deliveries, prison riots, and on top of these, the almost incredible revelations of conditions in the prison on Welfare Island, New York City, have once more raised a storm of controversy over this perennial question. The prisoner—and nearly 400,000 human beings pass through the grim gates of American penal institutions each year—is the original "Forgotten Man."

Suddenly, he has emerged into the public ken. But the public is always a little uncomfortable in remembering him. Soon he will slip back again into the obscurity of public forgetfulness and his memory will be left generally to wardens and keepers, to a handful of devoted reformers, and to a great, silent army of wives, and mothers, and children . . . who do not forget.

Live Better Than Victims

Judge Kavanaugh, writing in the feature supplement of the New York Times, said:

"The prisoner lives in a club which often far surpasses the comforts of his victims and their families. Jails were never meant for pity and learning but for punishment and justice."

Mr. Bates does not make a direct answer to Judge Kavanaugh. But he declares that never in his long experience in prison work, and he became assistant penal commissioner in Massachusetts in 1918, has he known a prisoner who did not try to get out, once he got in, and who didn't try to stay out, once he was released.

The question of whether prisoners are "coddled" breaks down into the clash between two fundamental and rival beliefs.

One group says prisoners go to jail as a vengeance of society for their crimes.

The other group says they go to prison for their own reformation.

Unreconciled Theories

These two theories have never been reconciled. They are at the root of most of the hit-and-miss methods now employed in American prisons today.

The "vengeance theory" requires harsh treatment, stern discipline, no "coddling" of prisoners.

The "reform theory" proposes an attempt to salvage the human débris of prisons.

The monumental prison report of the Wickersham Commission, and the policy of the Federal Government, under Mr. Bates, have both supported the "reform theory." It is better protection for society, in their view, to reform the prisoner where possible before releasing him, than to send him back into society after two years, the average prison confinement, more of a hardened criminal than when he entered.

The Wickersham report had something to say about "coddling" prisoners. It was said in grim extracts from federal and state reports. It showed that prisoners are still too often treated like caged animals rather than men.

The old cell-block system as first constructed at Auburn, N. Y., in 1819

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Yes, It's Too Much

The expiating of the Republican Party, especially in Massachusetts, seems to be a little too much. True, the mistakes of the past, the self-sufficiency of some of those who think they are leaders, must be atoned for in time. But isn't it too much to think that after Gaspar Griswold Bacon (whose father was American Ambassador to France when Gaspar was wearing knee-breeches) got the Republican pre-primary convention nomination for Governor, he should have to make the fight all over again for the final primary or official nomination?

That's just about what Gaspar, or any other organization-picked candidate, will have to go through this year if he's bent upon being his party's standard bearer at the polls in November.

* * *

Reason: there are two other political figures in the Republican Party who will have to be reckoned with this year before any G. O. P. nomination for Governor will be worth the paper it's written on.

* * *

His Own Machine

One of these two chaps is Alvan Tufts Fuller of Malden, Boston and Rye Beach, N. H., and other foreign parts. Alvan sold bicycles in Malden once upon a time. Then, keen business man as he is, he saw the signs of the times in wheels and took to the Packard et al.

Then Alvan, after the wheels got to rolling in gold dollar cartwheels, started out and sold "Fuller" to the voters. He sold himself first in the old Ninth Massachusetts Congressional District. He was in the House of Representatives—or, rather, he had a seat there—for two terms. He was styled "the absentee Congressman," for roll-calls many were not answered by Alvan.

He was selling autos on the side. Or was it Congressman on the side? It doesn't matter which.

* * *

And Friend Frank

He got to be Lieutenant-Governor en route a libel suit brought against him by our bold and fearless Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner. Then one dared to thwart his ambitions to be Governor and he was just that for two more terms. The Grand Old Party's machine, mind you, never consented to this but what does Alvan care for any machine except a Packard, Dodge or Plymouth.

* * *

The other "Political Pirate"—for such, it grieves me to say, these two are too often called by their devoted enemies in the party—is Frank A. Goodwin.

Once the time was when Frank was an East Boston luminary. Later he moved over to this side of the harbor officially, for that star of several magnitudes, James M. Curley, was Mayor of Boston, and he made this Frank chap a street commissioner or street laying-out department chieftain.

Frank held this place for as many years as he wanted to and then

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All Markets Up Briskly In Response to New Value Of Dollar at 59.06 Cents

Roosevelt Establishes New Gold Standard of Bullion, Not Coin

Sets Yellow Metal Price $35 an Ounce

Government to Buy or Sell at That Figure—Federal Reserve Stocks Taken

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Having pegged the dollar at 59.06+ per cent of its former value in the most decisive and momentous monetary act in generations, President Roosevelt today watched the turbulent world adjustment to the radically altered—though anticipated—situation.

His signature to a proclamation issued after foreign markets had closed yesterday changes the gold content of the American dollar for the third time in history, and more sharply than ever before. The last revaluation was in 1873, the only other in 1834, but today the intent and import of the change far transcends anything in the monetary history or experience of nations.

For the deliberate purpose of the move is to force prices upward in the United States, protect American foreign markets, and furnish a new rock of stability in the financial fog through which the nation has been groping for months.

Henceforth, the money markets know what the dollar is worth—it is on a fixed basis which can only be altered within a range of 10 points. The largest measure of financial uncertainty which has been alleged to hold up the expansion of credit and "natural" forces for recovery has now been terminated.

What Proclamation Does

President Roosevelt's proclamation consummates the following broad acts:

(1) Reduces dollar's gold weight from the old, legal 25.8 grains to 15 5-21 grains, of .9 fine, which made its gold value 59.06+ per cent of the par fixed by the Act of 1900. That is the equivalent of a value for the American dollar of 59.06 cents, gold.

(2) Works out the new gold weight of the dollar at a value of $35 per fine ounce for gold—mined or delivered at a United States mint. To get a flat figure of $35 the abovementioned gold content figure was set at a complicated fraction.

(3) Authorizes Secretary of the Treasury to begin purchases at this price of any gold offered in this country, and also to sell at the same figure if necessary to keep the dollar at 59.06.

(4) Takes title for the Government of all gold held by the Federal Reserve Banks, for which they are being given new gold certificates.

(5) Creates a dollar profit on the impounded gold at about $2,792,876,058, which accrues to the Treasury.

Sets Aside Safety Fund

(6) Segregates $2,000,000,000 of the profit to use as an exchange fund to hold the dollar near 59.06 in gold or exchange purchases, or to support the Government bond market if requisite.

(7) Puts the United States on an international gold bullion standard with certain limitations.

President Roosevelt announced these sweeping changes in a specially deferred press conference. As he always does, he recognized and made the most of the drama of the situation, not overlooking the very practical effect on the markets. His announcement was deliberately withheld until foreign markets had closed,

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Dollar's Devaluation Put in Plain Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 1

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S order fixing the value of the American dollar at 59.06 per cent of its former gold equivalent has these effects:

Adds $2,792,940,517.50 to the gold wealth of the nation.

Puts the United States on an international gold bullion standard, no coin being shipped in foreign settlements.

Man-on-the-Street gets just as many quarters, dimes and pennies in change.

Gradual rise in prices of commodities expected to speed return of prosperity and increase governmental revenues.

Dollars in Boston Still Contain 10 Dimes, 20 Nickels

Customers Find Prices Unchanged in Retail Stores

Up and down the shopping streets of Boston, thousands of persons today slapped their newly-inherited 59-cent dollars on store counters and walked away with just as much change as they would have yesterday.

Action of the Government today legally lifting the face of the American dollar has left the countenance of the price tags just the same, it was revealed by a canvass of some of the Boston stores today.

The Greeks came in for frequent mention. "It's Greek to me," said one storekeeper after another, as he was asked what the new development meant to retail trade in general. But he is not going to molest his price tags until rising costs make it necessary.

One customer buying a bag of sugar said.

"Well they may be putting away just 59 per cent as much gold for this dollar in Washington as they used to but I'm getting just as much sugar and that is what counts."

Bank Rejects Offer

Experimentally, a man tried to reverse the process and offered a bank 59 cents for a dollar. He did not get the dollar.

So it appeared in Boston today that no matter how it was worked, a dollar was still a dollar and 59 cents was 59 cents. One could not get a dollar for 59 cents, nor would one get 59 cents worth of commodities for a dollar.

Another man encountered on Washington Street was discussing the rise in the ounce value of gold from $20.67 to $35.

"I haven't laid in a stock of gold for 37 years (the man's age) and I don't expect to for 37 more, so why should I worry?" he said.

Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, said he was positive no Boston store would increase its margin of profit. Mr. Bloomfield and several department store officials, when questioned, replied that price rises would probably occur over a long period of time and would result only from increased costs. And increased costs, they stated, would probably come slowly as the result of boosts in wholesale and basic commodity prices and in pay rolls.

To Watch Profiteering

Mr. Bloomfield declared it would be a sorry retailer who grasped the present fixing of the dollar as an excuse for marking up his prices in order to confiscate his customers' dollars. The customers themselves would deal with him by the simple expedient of leaving his counter and cash register to the cobwebs, he indicated.

An official at the Department of the Necessities of Life said the State would be on watch against the retailer who seeks to profiteer by the new gold development. Any unjustified rise in prices beyond that warranted by rising costs will be speedily reported by the customers and speedily prosecuted by the department, he said.

The consensus of the consuming public today appears to be that it is no poorer than it was yesterday, that devaluation of the dollar "by act of Congress" has not upset the realistic relationship between that dollar and a loaf of bread.

The consensus of business men seems to be that the fixing of the dollar will gradually raise prices, thereby permitting absorption of the increased NRA costs, and will engender business confidence thereby giving impetus to business which has been reluctant to make commitments so long as the dollar was on a see-saw.

Emma Goldman Back After 15 Years' Exile

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 1 (AP)—Emma Goldman, America's most notorious anarchist for almost a generation, returned to the United States today from a 15 years' exile. She entered from Canada, crossing the international bridge here at 10:50 a. m.

Business Generally Sees Start, at Least, of Stabilization

World Conference On Money Expected

Foreign Exchange Markets Watch to See Just What President Will Do

President Roosevelt's dollar announcement has had an encouraging effect on American domestic markets and foreign exchange markets alike.

Scenes on the New York Stock Exchange today were reminiscent of some of the buoyant days of 1929. Most of the stocks rose from one to four points, and many of the issues penetrated new high ground since 1931. Bonds as well as stocks profited from the advance.

As in the security markets, the news had a good effect in the commodity exchanges, with wheat gaining about 1 cent a bushel in Chicago and cotton about 50 cents.

Wall Street bankers, according to the Associated Press, were awaiting clarification of the Treasury's regulations before placing large orders to buy gold in Paris and London.

Little has yet been said about the effect on the world gold supply of the Roosevelt move. But it is obvious that a great drain on European gold is imminent. This may lead to an embargo in France, which would put that country off the gold standard, and restrictions in Britain. The result, however, might be to force the renewal of international exchange discussions which were dropped last July.

Not Sure of Procedure

Foreign exchange markets are not yet sure exactly what the President intends to do. If he means to buy gold in unlimited quantities, then he will not only get all the gold he wants, but he will also get it at his own price. This is $35 an ounce, as compared with the old statutory rate of $20.67.

Taking this latter figure as 100, the new gold price thus gives the dollar a gold value of 59.06 cents, as compared with 62.63 cents, which was the rate reached in the foreign exchange market prior to the President's announcement.

At the price of 62.63 cents, the dollar ratio to the gold franc was 6.25½ cents, but immediately after the news came to the markets the franc and all other gold currencies began to rise. The franc advanced to 6.42 cents, up 13½ points, and closed last night at 6.28 cents.

Today, it opened at 6.39 cents, stood at noon at 6.45, and closed at 6.39 cents. Under the new gold value of the dollar, the dollar-franc ratio should be 6.63 cents, which, it is expected, will soon be reached, if the plan is carried out according to schedule.

Beset by Several Problems

Failure of the dollar to reach its indicated value in the franc exchange is complicated by several problems. Refugee capital, which was sent abroad after the first gold-purchase policy was announced, is coming back. This has a tendency to make the dollar stronger. Also the dollar is being supported by the arrival in the United States of foreign money anxious to invest in American commodities and securities.

The differential is expected to be wiped out as soon as the New York banks begin to buy gold. The American price would then become the world price, as naturally enough another and lower price could not be maintained in the presence of a bidder who is constantly offering a higher price. It was the failure of the American bidder to buy at his own price that made the gold-purchase policy beginning on Oct. 22 ineffective.

If the banks had started to buy gold abroad today, they would have made a tidy profit. They could have bought gold in London at the equivalent of around $32 an ounce, and obtained $35 for it in Washington.

Difference in Pound Position

The position of the pound in relation to the dollar is somewhat different. The pound is not on the gold standard. Its relation to the dollar is therefore not automatically established by the rehingeing of the dollar to gold. But, like the franc, it rose quickly on the news from Washington. From $4.97⅛, it went to $5.02, but closed today at $4.97⅜.

There has been a good deal of talk that some kind of informal truce is in vogue between Washington or New York and London to keep the pound-dollar rate at around $5. No support, however can be gained for the rumor from London. It has been apparent for some time past that a $5 pound is not pleasing in British circles, who describe it as artificial. It was dictated, according to the London view, by the flight of American capital to London. In support of this view, the British say that the pound-dollar is now being kept below $5 by the return flight of this capital. It should be around $5.25 if the new gold value for the dollar were completely effective on the franc-pound exchange as well as the dollar-franc exchange.

Irish Seek Economic Peace

DUBLIN, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Free State Senate passed a motion last night urging the Government to approach Great Britain with a view to setting up a joint commission to put an end to economic warfare.

NEW YORK CITY AND WESTCHESTER
CROQUINOLE
Steam Wave
SPECIAL
$4.00
until March 1st
A soft, self-setting wave with ringlet ends.
A New Improved Super Curline
Super Curline
Finger Wave 50c
Shampoo 50c
Manicure 50c
Trade Mark
PAUL GAIRE Jr.
67 W. 44th St., 3rd Floor
New York
Phone Murray Hill 2-6557-8
BRANCHES
31 SO. BROADWAY, YONKERS, N. Y.
199 MAIN ST., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

35 45
Inkling
OVERCOAT CLEAN-UP
Just to give you an inkling:
$35 now buys a $50 to $65 overcoat.
A big majority show twenty-five and thirty dollar savings.
1087 were $65
275 were $60
339 were $55
161 were $50
$35 now!
$45 now buys a $65 to $95 overcoat.
The least you can save is twenty dollars. Half and more show thirty, forty and fifty dollar savings.
553 were $95
635 were $85
879 were $75
626 were $70
591 were $65
$45 now!
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty St. / Warren St. — 13th St. / 35th St.
Fifth Avenue at 41st Street
NEW YORK
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

Standardization of Dollar Is Aid to Public Confidence

(Continued from Page 1)

but left about an hour in which the New York gold market could operate.

Speaking in a voice which tried to flatten out a thrilled timbre, the President told in simple terms, much like those listed above, exactly what he had done.

Aware of Time Difference

Mr. Roosevelt was acutely conscious of the difference of time between London and New York, which Mr. Stanley Baldwin forgot a few years ago. The two incidents stand at the opposite poles of practical politics. Mr. Baldwin calmly told the House of Commons, at question time, of the termination of the Stevenson Act, by which Britain and the Netherlands had kept rubber near to $1.25 a pound, in contrast to its former level of 15 cents.

The London Stock Exchange had closed, New York still had neveral hours in which to make profits running into many millions. The honest and highly respected Mr. Baldwin never dreamed of the gaffe he was committing; Mr. Roosevelt, whose delight it is to perform just such dexterous maneuvers as this, led off his press conference with the tip to the American market.

In his proclamation, President Roosevelt gives official and formal reasons for his action: To protect American foreign trade from depreciated currencies, to maintain parity of American currency, to provide expansion of credit under the economic emergency, expansion further to secure world agreement on the proper levels of other currencies.

Thus, the measure is frankly declared to be "inflationary" and expansive in nature, as well as a deliberate move to force a favorable ratio with foreign moneys. Both objectives have been somewhat obscured by recent debates and interpretations.

No Great Effect Expected

Although the stock market feels an upward impact of the decisive currency acts; although the dollar drops in relation to foreign currencies and the British equalization fund lets the pound drop too; although the grains of gold in the dollar are 40.04 per cent less, the instant effects on American prices or wages are not thought likely to be great.

The dollar will jingle or crackle just as cheerily in the pockets of American wage earners and shoppers. But as time goes on, the gradual upward movement which is recognized as necessary to restore employment, fair wages, and honest profits, is expected to take place.

Devaluation alone has only a limited direct effect on this price rise. That is produced by such goods as the United States has to buy abroad —and thus has to pay more for—or whose price is set in the world market.

An instance of the first group is rubber—tires should go up. As higher prices for tires—and a thousand other products in the same category —is felt prices not directly connected with imports rise too.

Wheat Should Feel Lift

An instance of the second group is wheat—whose price is largely set in the world market, and should rise in relation to dollars. Again, as wheat and similar commodities slope upward, all other prices are pulled gradually along. There are some reservations to this general course of action: devaluation in the United States would have a tendency, some economists believe, to pull world prices downward a bit in their general levels, although in relation to the dollar they would be higher. This, in turn, would react slightly on dollar prices.

As to monetary effects on the world, the evidences are already appearing. The pound tends to drop, in relation to the gold, as the dollar too slips in comparison with the franc. The relation between pound and dollar thus changes very little, while the relation of both to gold alters more sharply.

Meanwhile the United States offers to buy at $35 an ounce all the gold offered. Though the world gold price rises somewhat to meet this offer, a movement of gold toward New York begins as the promise of profit is held out. This movement, however, is probably counteracted if not overwhelmed in the scramble of exiled dollars to return. Relatively moderate sums of gold are expected to come to New York from France and Britain.

See France "Sit Tight"

As to general international effects, Treasury officials do not believe the United States' action will drive France from the gold standard. They even doubt if that result would be helpful from a selfish American viewpoint. If France has to leave gold, they believe it will be produced by the British stabilization fund selling pounds and buying francs to push the pound down to the dollar's level. Already this tendency has begun, and France in reply seems to be buying pounds as an offset.

And now on just what standard is the United States? Technically on the international gold bullion standard. That means that banks and traders may buy or sell bar gold here to make international shipments. For internal purposes currency may not be converted into gold bullion, as under the ordinary gold bullion standard. The new standard closely resembles what France has, and what Britain had before 1931, but it differs widely in theory.

In common parlance, as Mr. Henry Morganthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today the United States is "on a 1934 streamlined model of the gold bullion standard. It is one that suits our purposes."

Plan to Block Gold Hoarders

Provision is made in the regulations to prevent some gold hoarders from cashing in. They must present affidavits that the gold was not held in noncompliance with previous orders, and show its date and place of mining. However, there are recognized to have been many evasions. Instances of men who had large quantities of gold fashioned into gold plate, table services, massive ornaments, etc., are well known. Their gold will now be worth much more than formerly and can be disposed of in ordinary commerce.

And now, piquant touch—the printing presses start to show off the new yellow-backed gold certificates which the Federal Reserve Banks take in place of the nation's monetary gold They run up to single notes of $100,000 denomination—probably will mostly be in these large figures. Just so long as the man in the street won't have to carry a wheelbarrow load of these to pay for a pound of butter, nobody will mind.

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British Banker Says Money Market Hinges On U. S. Experiment

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Mr. Colin P. Campbell, chairman of the National Provincial Bank, told stockholders at their annual meeting today that the future of the international money market will depend largely upon the result of the United States monetary experiment.

The necessity of a stable monetary standard was stressed by the speaker in discussing President Roosevelt's "bold revolution" which he said was "regarded with some apprehension by those with long experience in financial affairs."

"When the Government of the richest nation in the world is making bold and astonishing experiments with its currency," he continued, "and has created a fund equal to about £400,000,000 in order to carry them out, the future trend of financial conditions must necessarily remain obscure."

The speaker emphasized that "we must remember how intense was the depression with which President Roosevelt had to deal."

He said that it "remains to be seen whether this policy will be justified by the ultimate results."

Meanwhile, Mr. Campbell said he believed that the pound would retain its strength and prestige, "as long as we are not led away into commodity values or silver values or in fact any basis but that of gold."

Puerto Rican 'Gas' Still Up

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 1 (By U. P.)—Acting Governor Benjamin Horton today extended the period in which the retail price of gasoline was set at 20 cents until Feb. 16. The price was set after consumers, largely chauffeurs, demanded a reduction from 25 cents a gallon to 18, and the trial period would have ended tomorrow.

To Stimulate Mining

LEADVILLE, Colo., Feb. 1 (AP)—A gold price of $35 an ounce will stimulate, immediately, the production of low grade ore heretofore unprofitable, Colorado mining men agreed yesterday.

'Star-Spangled Banner' Displayed at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1 (AP)—Mounted on a red velvet case, the original manuscript of the national anthem, the "Star-Spangled Banner," will be on display when the doors of the Walters Art Gallery are thrown open to the public tomorrow for the first time.

Francis Scott Key's masterpiece, recently purchased for $24,000 following an auction in New York, will be flanked by an American flag on one side and the Maryland flag on the other. Near by will be a picture of Key by a contemporary artist and a printed copy of the anthem.

On another wall of the room will hang a portrait of Roger B. Taney, brother-in-law of Key and former Chief Justice of the United States. On the third will be Gilbert C. Stuart's portrait of George Washington.

The Policeman Isn't Wholly to Blame

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

President Proclaims Limits Set For Weight of New Gold Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The text of the gold proclamation by President Roosevelt follows:

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas, by virtue of Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved March 14, 1900 (31 Stat. L. 45), the present weight of the gold dollar is fixed at twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine; and

Whereas, by Section 43, Title III, of the act approved May 12, 1933, (Public No. 10, Seventy-third Congress), as amended by Section 12 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, it is provided in part as follows:

"Whenever the President finds, upon investigation, that (1) the foreign commerce of the United States is adversely affected by reason of the depreciation in the value of the currency of any other government or governments in relation to the present standard value of gold, or (2) action under this section is necessary in order to regulate and maintain the parity of currency issues of the United States, or (3) an economic emergency requires an expansion of credit, or (4) an expansion of credit is necessary to secure by international agreement a stabilization at proper levels of the currencies of various governments, the President is authorized, in his discretion—

To Make Agreements

"(a) To direct the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into agreements with the several Federal Reserve Banks and with the Federal Reserve Board whereby the Federal Reserve Board will, and it is hereby authorized to, notwithstanding any provisions of law or rules and regulations to the contrary, permit such Reserve Banks to agree that they will (1) conduct, pursuant to existing law throughout specified periods, open market operations in obligations of the United States Government or corporations in which the United States is the majority stockholder, and (2) purchase directly and hold in portfolio for an agreed period or periods of time Treasury bills or other obligations of the United States Government in an aggregate sum of $3,000,000,000 in addition to those they may then hold, unless prior to the termination of such period or periods the Secretary shall consent to their sale. No suspension of reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve Banks, under the terms of Section 11 (c) of the Federal Reserve Act, necessitated by reason of operations under this section, shall require the imposition of the graduated tax upon any deficiency in reserves as provided in said Section 11 (c). Nor shall it require any automatic increase in the rates of interest or discount charged by any Federal Reserve Bank, as otherwise specified in that section. The Federal Reserve Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require the Federal Reserve Banks to take such action as may be necessary, in the judgment of the board and of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prevent undue credit expansion.

President to Fix Weight

"(b) If the Secretary, when directed by the President, is unable to secure the assent of the several Federal Reserve Banks and the Federal Reserve Board to the agreements authorized in this section, or if operations under the above provisions prove to be inadequate to meet the purposes of this section, or if for any other reason additional measures are required in the judgment of the President to meet such purposes, then the President is authorized—

"(2) by proclamation, to fix the weight of the gold dollar in grains nine-tenths fine and also to fix the weight of the silver dollar in grains nine-tenths fine at a definite fixed ratio in relation to the gold dollar at such amounts as he finds necessary from his investigation to stabilize domestic prices or to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, and to provide for the unlimited coinage of such gold and silver at the ratio so fixed, or in case the Government of the United States enters into an agreement with any government or governments under the terms of which the ratio between the value of gold and other currency issued by the United States and by any such government or governments is established, the President may fix the weight of the gold dollar in accordance with the ratio so agreed upon, and such gold dollar, the weight of which is so fixed, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity with this standard and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity, but in no event shall the weight of the gold dollar be fixed so as to reduce its present weight by more than 50 per centum. Nor shall the weight of the gold dollar be fixed in any event at more than 60 per centum of its present weight. The powers of the President specified in this paragraph shall be deemed to be separate, distinct and continuing powers, and may be exercised by him, from time to time, severally or together, whenever and as the expressed objects of this section in his judgment may require; except that such powers shall expire two years after the date of enactment of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended, but the President may extend such period for not more than one additional year after such date by proclamation recognizing the continuance of such emergency"; and

Whereas I find, upon investigation, that the foreign commerce of the United States is adversely affected by reason of the depreciation in the value of the currencies of other governments in relation to the present standard value of gold, and that an economic emergency requires an expansion of credit; and

Silver Dollar Not Altered

Whereas, in my judgment, measures additional to those provided by Subsection (a) of said Section 43 are required to meet the purposes of such section; and

Whereas I find, from my investigation, that, in order to stabilize domestic prices and to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, it is necessary to fix the weight of the gold dollar at 15 5-21 grains nine-tenths fine,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 43, Title III of said act of May 12, 1933, as amended, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, do hereby proclaim, order, direct, declare and fix the weight of the gold dollar to be 15 5-21 grains nine-tenths fine, from and after the date and hour of this proclamation. The weight of the silver dollar is not altered or affected in any manner by reason of this proclamation.

This proclamation shall remain in force and effect until and unless repealed or modified by act of Congress or by subsequent proclamation; and notice is hereby given that I reserve the right by virtue of the authority vested in me to alter or modify this proclamation as the interest of the United States may seem to require.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington at 3:10 o'clock in the afternoon, eastern standard time, this 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

By the President:
Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State.

Woman Lawmaker Decries Politics In Veterans' Aid

Mrs. Greenway Calls for Sincere Expression to the Administration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—In her maiden speech in the House of Representatives, Mrs. Isabella Greenway (D.) of Arizona, long friend of the Roosevelts, yesterday urged the lifting of the war veterans question out of politics.

"I send the Congressional Record home, and my constituents have congratulated me on my silence, commenting that it was rare in a woman." Mrs. Greenway apologized as she launched into a 10-minute soft-toned plea for the veterans of her State.

"I feel as I stand here today I am being indiscreet to the limit. I feel I am the fool that dashes in 'where angels fear to tread,' but I have come here to be useful, I must be sincere," she explained.

"Decrying the street-corner fashion" of discussing the veterans' problems without statistics or first-hand knowledge, she praised the patriotism shown by the veterans in supporting the Administration. Stopping suddenly, she said: "I get too excited about all this. I have not yet learned to talk as you do, with real gesticulation, but I am practicing."

"We made a mistake," she continued, "not a major mistake in that the policy of economy had to be; but we have not admitted that we made a mistake nor have we honestly and without party lines tried constructively to put to the Administration the truth with the kind of unanimous backing and sober thoughtfulness that would get an attentive ear. I feel that this is not a matter of party lines or party expediency."

Mrs. Greenway has taken an active part in the rehabilitation of disabled veterans in Arizona, setting up a plant to teach them woodworking and handicrafts, promoting sales of their products in eastern cities and establishing an inn at Phoenix to furnish a market for them.

Silk Workers Needed For Pennsylvania Job

SCRANTON, Penna., Feb. 1 (AP)—A shortage of skilled labor was reported by silk manufacturers in this territory today. The mills are operating on a full time basis and some are maintaining three shifts of employees because of the shorter work week provided by the NRA code.

Manufacturers stated that all idle throwsters, weavers and operators have been recalled to their jobs but that many more can be used. There has been a substantial increase in pay checks because of the spurt taken by the silk industry and many employees who had been in other parts of the country have returned to their old jobs here.

Atlantic City to Get Water Supply Addition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 1—One of the largest man-made lakes in the East is being built near here by 600 Civil Works Administration employees to augment the Atlantic City water supply.

The site was a dense cedar swamp, lying at sea-level, rarely explored and little known, though barely a mile from the thickly-traveled White Horse Pike. Today it is becoming a huge cleared basin as the crews literally shave and peel the ground with axes, picks, shovels and wheelbarrows. The reservoir will cover 350 acres and store 300,000,000 gallons.

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War Preparations Denied by Japan's Minister for War

General Hayashi Says Japanese Certainly Aren't Warlike

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (AP)—There will be no Russo-Japanese war "unless the war is carried to us by the other side," Gen. Senjuro Hayashi told the Associated Press today in the first interview since his appointment as War Minister, succeeding Gen. Sadao Araki.

At the same time, General Hayashi said he was "incapable of conceiving any Japanese-American differences justifying a belief in a future Japanese-American war."

"When the Japanese navy insists on increased ratios, Americans should understand that does not mean preparations are being made to fight America.

"We are merely trying to fill the gaps in our national defenses."

"We are making no preparations for war with Russia," the General said flatly.

"Our dispositions in Manchuria are merely aimed at fulfilling our treaty obligations to defend Manchoukuo.

"We are out for peace," General Hayashi continued, declaring that charges made by Soviet leaders in speeches that the Japanese army is plotting the seizure of the Russian's maritime province of Northern Saghalien is "absurd."

"No responsible officer in the Japanese army harbors any such designs or ambitions."

The War Minister expressed the opinion that "the enthronement of Henry Pu-Yi and the inauguration of an empire in Manchuria will, I am confident, prove a stabilizing factor in the promotion of peace in the Orient."

Pu-Yi, present chief executive of the Japanese-assisted state of Manchoukuo, is to be enthroned in ceremonies scheduled for March 1.

General Hayashi said that "our protocol with Manchoukuo obligates us to defend Manchoukuo within its present boundaries.

"The Japanese Army will not assist is any attempt to extend the territory of Manchoukuo in any direction. We will not assist in any schemes to join Chahar and Hopei provinces (in China) to Manchoukuo."

(Chinese reports recently have asserted that the Japanese planned to annex certain territories surrounding Manchoukuo after the coronation of Pu-Yi.)

Japanese Occupy Hulin

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Japanese and Manchoukuo military forces, warring on bandits, entered Hulin near the Siberian frontier today, said Rengo (Japanese News Agency) dispatches from Harbin.

These news sources first reported yesterday that Japanese infantry and troops from the Japanese-assisted state and approached the Soviet frontier.

In Tokyo, however, the war office attachés vigorously denied that the anti-bandit movement had any relation to the Russo-Japanese situation.

Today's occupation of Hulin was made after a rapid march through heavy snow in sub-zero temperatures, the reports said.

'Higher Mathematics' Gave Weight Answer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt had a ready answer yesterday for questions as to why the gold weight of the new dollar was set at 59.06 per cent of its old level.

"Higher mathematics," he said.

He went on to explain that the new price of gold was set first at $35 an ounce to obtain a round figure to simplify Treasury bookkeeping on future gold transactions. Then by figuring the relationship of this figure to the old statutory gold price of $20.67 the percentage figure was reached.

$2,792,940,517 Profit On Roosevelt Dollar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Latest Treasury figures indicate a profit of $2,792,940,517.50 on President Roosevelt's dollar revaluation proclamation.

The dollar value of the nation's monetary gold on the old dollar was given by the Treasury at $4,029,092,988.86.

Revaluation made this gold worth $6,822,033,506.36 in the new dollar.

Mendieta Visits Admiral

HAVANA, Feb. 1 (AP)—Eighty-four guns echoed and reechoed through Havana today as President Mendieta paid an official visit to Rear Admiral Charles F. Freeman, aboard the United States battleship Wyoming.

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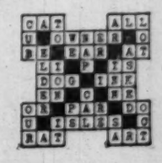

Roosevelt Takes Step to Intervene In Weirton Issue

Peaceable Solution Promised in Action Toward Polling Employees

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Direct intervention by President Roosevelt promised yesterday to bring about a peaceable solution to the second great "cause celèbre" of the NRA—its highly controversial and now threatening dispute with the Weirton Steel Company over collective bargaining.

He has given his word to disgruntled workers in Weirton plants that the National Labor Board will be empowered by executive order to conduct a poll of employees of any company where the legitimacy of company unions is contested. The order itself is expected late today. Under it the board will promptly conduct a poll which will determine whether a recent election in Weirton mills, which went in favor of a company union, was a true expression of the wishes of the employees or the result of intimidation and coercion.

Presidential intervention in the dispute which threatened to result in a strike which might have tied up a great share of the steel industry came after labor leaders had carried their case to the White House and presented affidavits to the President in support of their contention that the recent election was unfair to the majority of Weirton employees.

Authority to the Labor Board to conduct the polls by a house-to-house canvass or in some other way "off the premises of the company," is considered here a guaranty that it will reflect the true will of the workers and will effectively prevent any possibility of coercion. In the event that the results of the poll are unfavorable to the company union, there will still be the problem of forcing the company to comply. This, however, is not at this time considered to present serious difficulties.

Since capitulation of the Ford Motor Company to the NRA the recalcitrancy of the Weirton company has become the outstanding controversy between the recovery organization and private industry. In it is involved the traditional enmity of the steel industry to organized labor and its continued efforts to resist unionization of its mills under the new industrial order.

State Directors Meet to Plan For NRA Enforcement

Price Rise Complaints to Command Chief Attention, Johnson Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASRINGTON, Feb. 1—The new state directors for the National Emergency Council, who will form the backbone of the New Deal throughout the country, began a four-day meeting here yesterday to learn their duties.

The directors, in general, are men with reputations for their administrative and organizing ability. A few are politicians but many are not. In one case, at least, recommendations from state politicians for the appointment of a prominent Democrat were turned down in favor of a manufacturer and social benefactor. Absolute faith in President Roosevelt's recovery program was the chief requisite for appointment. One director is a woman, Mrs. Anna Dickie Oleson, of Northfield, Minn.

Chief among the duties of the directors will be supervision of NRA compliance machinery. In addition, they will establish an information service for making available factual information to enable the citizens of the states to use effectively, speedily and directly the emergency services which the Federal Government has created, Mr. Frank C. Walker, executive director of the council, explained.

The National Recovery Administration, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson told the meeting, is entering the crucial phase of its existence as codification is completed and administration takes the center of the stage. The success of the NRA "depends altogether on how codes are administered," he declared, calling the directors' attention to the important part they are to play. The best plan in the world would fail unless local supervision is effective in seeing that it is observed, he said.

The source of most of their difficulties, General Johnson warned the directors, will lie in problems concerning labor organization, collective bargaining, the consumer, and the "little fellow." Price increase complaints will command their attention more than any one other thing, he predicted.

General Johnson said that compliance is "no untoward, unreasoned thing." The chief criticism leveled at the NRA, he said, has been that it has not followed up enforcement. Realizing that a more technical, deliberative form of organization is needed to take up this function, the National Emergency Council was called upon to assume this function, he pointed out.

Farm Credit Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt late yesterday signed the bill guaranteeing the principal of farm credit bonds and establishing a corporation to aid in the refinancing of farm debts.

How It Is Done by the Experts in Hairdressing

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Latest Styles in Coiffures

Upper Left—Charm Bob for Titian-Haired Model by Douglas Frey. Upper Right—Coronet Bob for Ash Blonde by David A. Hellerman of Boston. The Coronet Is Curled From Model's Own Hair. Lower Picture—Mr. Frey's "Streamline," a Very Extreme, Subtly Smooth Design With No Matched Waves and With Tiny Curls at Neck Line.

Pat Here and Wave There Puts Streamline Into Women's Hair

Latest Styles in Coiffure Among Demonstrations of Experts at Meetings of Ladies' Hairdressers Association

Dazed as a "Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," with a sort of "off-the-face" expression, the layman picked his way cautiously through the great ballroom of the Copley-Plaza, where the Ladies' Hairdressers Association of New England, Inc., has been holding its fourteenth annual style show.

While Guinevere's Titian tresses were being patted and pulled, smoothed and shaped and scent-sprayed by a breathless little band of beauticians, in an ante-chamber, a host of finger wavers rode into the lists. Glowed the gules and azure, the sable and the gold of the bunting and celluloid which decked the booths.

Flashed the steel hair driers, the tin hats, the inverted bowls of metal for confining the electrical heating to a special patch of hair; the halberd-like spikes of hair curlers; the gay banners which waved over an assortment of lotions, a group of wigs, a shelf of shampoo bottles.

A Friendly Tilting

It was a friendly tilting; the knights were genial. Even the damsels raised upon a dais in the middle of the room appeared unmoved by their imprisonment in complicated contraptions which resembled nothing so much as a medieval instrument of torture. In fact they were smiling and tendering hairpins to their executioners. In one corner a girl in rowan-berry red was having her finger-nails painted the same shade as her robe. Another flaunted finger-tips like flakes of onyx, glazed black and set with rhinestones. What seemed at first to be a Florentine saint in a carved niche, proved on closer examination to be a visitor having a free permanent wave; her thorny halo a circle of metal rods.

Ladies with aquiline noses, and ladies with noses "tip-tilted like the petals of a flower"; ladies with high foreheads and ladies with none at all; ladies with pointed chins and ladies with two or three round chins; streamed through the ballroom, all coiffured in one of the very many, very latest styles. "Off the face!" is the slogan. No, you can't just push your locks back and comb them off your ears. That sleek, smooth, almost waveless finger wave, called the "Streamline," is the product of experience and skill.

"Sculptor" in Hair

"Sometimes," says the designer, Mr. Douglas Frey of Brookline, "it takes months to create a new style." He is a sculptor in hair and studies very thoroughly both type and features, form, millinery, costume, quality and shade of hair before he arrives at any one of the lovely shapes for tresses which he so painstakingly evolves. That is the craftsmanlike status to which hairdressing has attained.

When the association was founded 14 years ago, by Mrs. Louise R. Frey, it was intended to protect local hairdressers against various types of fraudulent practice, and against possible legislation favoring a monopoly by certain large houses which would eliminate the smaller, independent concerns. The annual style shows are a mark of the sharing spirit of the organization, providing as they do an opportunity for the members to see each other's work and exchange new ideas. These houses for the most part have demonstrated the soundness of paying good wages and maintaining reasonable prices for their services.

The three-day show came to an end last evening with a "Show-Boat" parade of beautiful models featuring many new finger waves and bobs.

Butterflies Alight On Paris Costumes

PARIS, Feb. 1 (AP)—Shimmering South American butterflies were displayed yesterday as the newest feature in costume adornment for spring.

The showings are crammed with novelties, indicating that accessories are to be important in the coming mode. The butterflies, which the designers claim were imported from the Andes regions, have been given chemical treatment so they can be worn without destroying their sheen.

Domino dice buttons and golden seashell clips fastened to sports and street clothes are receiving a lot of attention. Mannequins in one establishment modeled day clothes, wearing twin bracelets of carved wood or lacquered transparent composition. In addition, there also are belts made of lacquered transparent paper threads. Silk afternoon frocks are being shown that have natural waistlines, skirts 10 inches from the ground, long or bracelet length sleeves and modified low necklines—contrasting with the higher necklines seen in sports frocks.

CWA Architects Draw Historic Structures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—More than 30 unemployed architects and draftsmen are making sketches of historic structures in the Metropolitan District for the Civil Works Administration. These sketches are intended as a permanent record of building linked with New York's history and will be made a part of the records of the Library of Congress.

The work is a part of the Historic American Buildings Survey, for which a federal allotment of $448,000 was approved last month.

Sharper Claws To Characterize New Blue Eagle

NRA'S Bird of Promise Is Getting Ready for Era of Code Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—With the NRA rapidly reaching the point where code compliance will be its major function, plans are completed for release of a new Blue Eagle which will signify code membership rather than compliance with a ballyhoo campaign.

The difference between the new Eagle and the old will be in meaning rather than in appearance. The now familiar design of the bird itself will be unchanged, and it will still be blue in color. But, significantly, the words, "We Do Our Part" will be replaced by the name of the particular industry under whose code the employer is operating.

In addition each insigne will carry the registration number of the employers—each one to have a different number. The Eagles and the numbers will be issued by the code authorities, not by the NRA. They will replace the old compliance Eagles at an early date not yet announced. Although President Roosevelt extended the life of the NRA under which the blue birds were issued until April 30 it is not expected that Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson will wait until then to put insignia on a permanent basis.

The change will signify that in the opinion of the NRA it has effectively completed the organization of American business and industry under codes of fair competition; that the time for ballyhoo is past, and that enforcement of NRA obligations is placed on a strictly law enforcement basis instead of one of voluntary compliance.

So the note of the Blue Eagle changes from a shrill call to the nation to sacrifice self to the common good to a more businesslike if somewhat grim warning to each employer that he must abide by the code or face prosecution in the courts. It will cease to be a label of patriotism. Instead it will be a mark by which every employer may be identified in case of violations.

Another phase of this same preparation for a permanent, compulsory industrial organization is a reëxamination of all codes so far approved. For this purpose over 200 code authorities have been called here for a conference to take place about the middle of the month. Its objective is to eliminate inequalities in codes and rectify mistakes which early haste made inevitable.

Completion of the major part of the codification job has preceded the new code eagle plan. To date 244 codes covering all but one of the giant industries of the country have been approved by the President. Although there are still 341 codes in the mill, they represent not more than 15 per cent of the total employment and production of the country.

Roosevelt Puts Indorsement On CCC Extension

Legislation Is Drafted for Carrying On the Work Another Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — President Roosevelt has approved extension of the Civilian Conservation Corps for another year, and reënrollment will begin as of April 1. Officials are now drafting the requisite legislation, together with an appropriation request for about $300,000,000.

Thus the camps for unemployed youth, which today dot the country, are approaching the stage of permanency. They are taking their places in the national economic structure and there is a strong probability that this type of human reconstruction for the freshman class of "permanent" unemployed will for many years remain a part of America's social system. It is recognized as a hitherto undiscovered answer to the chief difficulty of unemployment relief in other countries—the street corner loafer on the dole.

When reënrollment of the CCC workers took place at the end of their first three months' period, it was found that about one-half dropped out, to be replaced by a new group. The same result is expected on the April 1 alteration. At present about 309,000 are on the CCC books, and this is approximately the permanent number expected.

Of the 150,000 who dropped out at the last reënrollment date, the CCC administration estimates that 20 per cent found employment and a considerable proportion were of the agricultural drifting type who are unemployed off and on in the most prosperous periods.

As the camps pass from the experimental to the permanent period, many internal changes are taking place. The régime of army officers, which in the early days handled most of the camps, is being drastically reduced. The army now requires most of these men. Henceforth only two officers will be stationed at each camp.

Prisoners Are Not Coddled, Says National Prison Head To Illinois Judge's Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

still stands. The cell is four feet wide, six feet long, and eight feet high. It is still in use. The cell copied at Sing Sing, built in 1825, was still smaller. These old cell blocks have no plumbing.

Overcrowding has made the smallness of these cells worse. Double-deck beds and crowding at Auburn, N. Y., were reported as "intolerable" in 1930. At Clinton Prison, N. Y., capacity was 1200, and there was an excess of 335. The Wisconsin prison report described overcrowding as "dangerous" and "unlawful."

The Kentucky State Reformatory reported "every cell in the white cellhouse contains two men, and none of them is large enough for one."

The Wickersham report found the men not only terribly overcrowded, but kept idle. Here is what the Wickersham report said of it:

"The deteriorating consequences of years of idleness in an overcrowded and frequently semi-dark atmosphere under prison discipline are a poor preparation for a return to society."

Overcrowding was frightful in federal prisons in 1930 when the report was written. Now it has been largely eliminated. Mr. Bates is the man chiefly responsible for one of the greatest social reforms in years.

"We have made pretty good progress," he said today, "though conditions at Leavenworth are still unsatisfactory. We have relieved overcrowding by three means: we have established outdoor detention camps; we have expanded the probation system from 4000 to 30,000 prisoners; and we have built new institutions."

Conditions Still Bad

Mr. Bates added that prison overcrowding is probably as bad in most state institutions today as it was in 1930, when the Wickersham Commission branded conditions as "appalling."

The great new hope in prison reform treatment is probation and parole. With proper differentiation among prisoners a vastly greater number can be started on the upward climb into social usefulness.

Here are some of the findings of the Wickersham report, which still hold good:

A new type of penal institution must be developed.

Classification and segregation are prerequisite to the solution of the problem of prison discipline.

With proper classification, huge sums for fortress-type, maximum security prisons are unnecessary.

Penal system reform is impossible under corrupt politics.

Individualization is the root of adequate treatment.

An intermediate sentence is best.

Parole must be considered the best means yet devised for releasing prisoners from confinement.

Halifax and Boston Tourist Ships Sought

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 1 (AP)—Direct steamship service linking Halifax and Boston during the next tourist season is sought by the Nova Scotia Hotel Association, which had already passed a resolution asking the Canadian National Steamships to inaugurate such a service.

Suggestion was advanced that the vessels operating now between Florida and the Bahamas might be placed on the proposed new route. They could be operated profitably, the hotel men contended.

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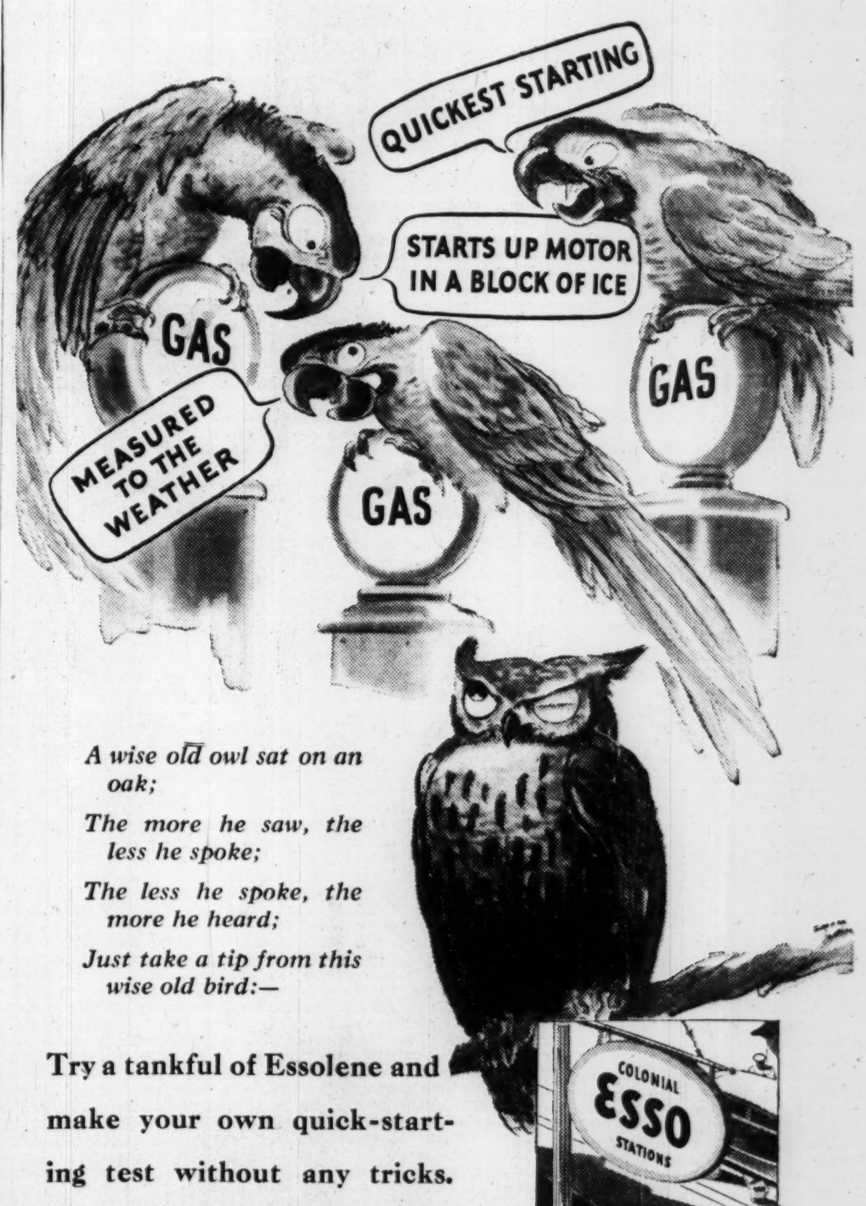

A wise old owl sat on an oak;

The more he saw, the less he spoke;

The less he spoke, the more he heard;

Just take a tip from this wise old bird:—

Try a tankful of Essolene and make your own quick-starting test without any tricks. You will then see for yourself why . . .

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COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY, INC.

Europe Asks, Will U. S. Act If Kellogg Pact Is Broken? Arms Profit Motive Disclosed

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, nearly doubling from 4⅞ to 8½.

Seventh is Bendix Aviation, jumping from 16⅛ to 23½. A good, fat gain.

Eighth is Chrysler Corporation, rising from 49⅞ to 59½.

Ninth is a brisk little stock, Douglas Aircraft, just doubling in value from 14¼ to 28½. A good gain for less than a month.

Then, after these nine aviation or quasi-aviation stocks had their chance at the market, another stock had a look-in. It was National Distillery Products, 23¼ to 30⅛. After that, other corporations had their chance at the market.

Sweeping Investigation Ordered

This situation, particularly the possibility of a Washington leak which enabled these aircraft stocks to clean up, has attracted the attention of even the armaments proponents in Congress. Representative Carl Vinson (D.), Georgia, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, announces a sweeping investigation to begin tomorrow into costs, profits and contract relationships between aviation manufacturing companies and the Government.

Mr. Vinson expressed alarm at the reports of rapid fluctuations in aircraft stocks and said:

"We want to know what profits these people make and we want to know whether there is favoritism or trickery on obtaining contracts; in fact, we want to have a clear picture of the aviation manufacturing industry or those companies who sell almost exclusively to the Government."

Talk of Arms Public Utility

There is at the same time a considerable sentiment in Congress to make the munitions industry "a public utility"—that is, to extend the same regulations and restrictions as apply to railroads, etc. This is a long step toward the nationalization which friends of peace have long thought necessary to take the profit out of war. An amendment to the naval bill also seeks to limit profits to 10 per cent to any private builders.

All these proposals come up against the mass opposition of one of the most powerful industrial alliances in the nation. Not alone the aircraft industry, but steel, munitions proper, and many associated groups are strangely against any intervention in their affairs.

But, incongruously enough, the present wave of armament building, by revealing excesses, has actually strengthened support for measures of supervision and restriction of the war-weapon makers which have been urged for years by those very peace groups who are today scoffed out of Congress.

Profits in Air Stocks Bared in Investigation Of U. S. Mail Contracts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Further dealings and profits in United Aircraft & Transport Corporation stock were today scrutinized by the Senate Committee probing air and ocean mail contracts. This time the transactions of the National City Company, New York, now the City Company, New York, Inc., were laid before the committee.

Mr. J. P. Ripley, executive vice-president of that company, stated that from the latter part of 1928 to the latter part of 1929 his organization, the National City Company, had made profits amounting to $5,885,311 through offerings of Boeing Airplane & Transport Corporation and United Aircraft & Transport Corporation issues. These companies are now one. These profits were later decreased.

Questioned on Negligence

In October, 1928, the National City Company purchased and sold shortly afterward shares of the Boeing Company amounting to 90,000 preferred, 45,000 common, and 90,000 warrants. Later 65,000 additional common shares were purchased from a private source. Of this amount, the profit from the shares sold came to $1,663,000.

In January, 1929, the National City Company offered for public sale 150,000 shares of the United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, then owner of the Boeing Corporation, and from this offer, derived a profit of $4,232,311. All of this stock was not, it was explained, sold to the public, as part of the original distribution went to officers, directors, friends and keymen of the National City Company.

Senator Hugh L. Black, chairman of the committee, sought to show a certain negligence on the part of the National City Company. He pointed out that 1½ years before the Boeing stock was sold the company balance sheet had revealed a deficit.

Mr. Ripley contended that the Boeing owned the stock of the Pratt & Whitney Co., makers of airplane engines and holders of government air mail contracts, and that it had, at the time the stock was sold some $2,000,000 tangible assets. He declared that a company's prospects must be taken into consideration rather than a balance sheet of more than a year old.

Surprised at High Price

Passing up this contention, Senator Black asked Mr. Ripley if he did not realize that the United Aircraft stock opened on the New York Stock Exchange around $50 a share, or far higher than it had been purchased by the insiders.

Mr. Ripley replied that he had expected the stock to open in the 30's, and the fact that the price was considerably higher was due to the public's belief in the company. He said that just before the stock came onto the market he wired from Seattle to the National City Company that it would probably open at around 30, and that he was greatly surprised that it rose to 97½ shortly afterward.

Careful about his answers and frequently asking that questions be repeated, Mr. Ripley said that he and his wife had made a profit of about $243,993 from purchases and sales of various airplane stocks. Senator Black smiled, the witness remained undisturbed, and the committee decided to recess.

(Continued from Page 1)

less than France can accept as a real contribution to security.

As at present worded it is held to involve a definite promise to take action, but what kind is not specified. And it is realized that the extent of any British action, which would be mainly on the sea, would be independent of the attitude of the United States.

French Voice Some Doubts

France is already showing some apprehension on this score. The Monitor's Paris correspondent says today: "It is remarked here that mere consultation in the event of violation of an arms convention fails to provide any concrete assurance of security. It is asked, for instance, whether unanimous agreement of the consulting powers would be required to decide some sort of action against a violator."

France's most serious objection, however, to the British proposals, the Monitor correspondent learns, is that they allow the Reich to keep its "paramilitary" formations as, for instance, the storm troopers. The Quai d'Orsay estimates, he says, that this gives the Reich an effective force of nearly 2,000,000 trained reserves. It is doubted whether supervision can really prevent this force from being militarized.

France also criticizes the way the British memorandum avoids mentioning the question of German rearmament which the French believe already exceeds the limits to be granted to the Reich under the new British plan.

Support Germany's Return

On the other hand the French enthusiastically welcome British insistence that Germany should return to the League of Nations. They are also pleased at the statement that nonaggression pacts should be regarded as strengthening existing commitments. Britain's acceptance of automatic and permanent supervision of armaments is likewise favorably commented upon.

France, the Monitor correspondent concludes, may be expected to resist that section of the British plan which grants rearmament to the Reich, but will accept reductions imposed on heavily armed powers.

It is felt in informed circles, however, he adds, that the plan certainly offers a basis of agreement provided Germany is ready to meet France half way.

Germany Limits Its Notes

The Monitor's Berlin correspondent says Germany has noted with some regret that not only England but also Italy in its memorandum stresses the importance of Germany's returning to Geneva.

Germany, he adds, is also somewhat critical of Britain's having circulated a memorandum to all the governments attending the Disarmament Conference. Germany, in line with "the principle of leadership," has hitherto directly addressed only Britain and France.

Other governments, such as Poland and Czechoslovakia, he continues, officially know nothing of the negotiations. Thus they are technically in ignorance of Germany's previous proposals to which the British memorandum refers. In the German view, to bring these governments into the discussions "introduces an element of uncertainty," he declares.

The smaller capitals generally are well disposed toward the memorandum. Warsaw likes the proposals but thinks it might have been wiser to have held them back until the Austrian situation clarifies. Prague believes the plan "offers a suitable basis of compromise."

Geneva's first impressions are optimistic though difficulties are foreseen in threshing out details. One question debated in the Qual Wilson is whether the United States can accept the air proposals as they stand, particularly as Britain still sticks to air bombing for "police" purposes in outlying regions.

British Press Commends Plan

London's own reactions are surprisingly unanimous. With the single exception of the Manchester Guardian, which is noncommittal, the whole press, Labor, Liberal as well as diehard, praises the Government's plan.

But there is a very definite undercurrent of comment that if the memorandum fails to bring agreement, Britain must then resume full liberty of action to rearm, particularly in the air, where it now holds sixth place.

It can be said definitely that when the British Government stressed the fact in its memorandum that "the principle of equality of rights is no less essential in the matter of armaments than the principle of security" it was not only thinking of Germany's military inequality but Britain's present air inferiority.

The next step in the negotiations is expected to be written replies from the governments concerned, particularly from Berlin, Paris and Rome. The Monitor's Rome correspondent understands that Italy is prepared to give general approval, despite the fact that the British plan differs fundamentally in many respects from its own. There are, however, certain features of the latter, notably the question of budgetary limitation, which Rome believes can be incorporated in the British draft convention.

Italy's standpoint, the Monitor correspondent says, is that it does not believe France is prepared to disarm, and that therefore the best thing to do is try to stabilize armaments at the present level. But if the British plan enables France to reduce armaments, Italy is ready to support it.

British Modifications Adjust Effectives' Size And Limit Big Guns

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—In addition to the disarmament proposals already reported by Great Britain in its memorandum to all interested powers, the following suggestions are offered in modification of the United Kingdom draft of the convention of last March on the assumption that the agreement would last 10 years.

Effectives—The British Government feels "an accommodation could surely be found" between the 200,000 proposed for the average daily effectives (active soldiers) stationed in the home country for France, Germany, Italy, and Poland and the 300,000 which Germany is suggesting; no further reductions are proposed for the land armed forces stationed overseas, but it was suggested that military training for men of military age outside the army should be prohibited, such prohibition being checked by a system of permanent and automatic supervision.

Land war material—The Government accept the view that certain countries will require for the increased numbers of their standardized armies an increased number of such persons as are at present possessed by their smaller, long-service armies. It suggests that maximum caliber guns and permanent frontier and fortress defensive systems should be fixed by international agreement.

Would Eliminate Large Tanks

Of the type of land war material at present denied by treaty to certain powers, Great Britain "is most anxious in the interest of disarmament and realization of equality alike of all countries that progress should at once be made with the elimination of tanks above the 16-ton limit."

It was suggested that tanks over 30 tons be destroyed by the end of the first year, over 20 by the end of the third year, and over 16 by the end of the fifth year.

Great Britain is willing that Germany should shorten service in the army under the contemplated convention and should be equipped with tanks up to six tons and suggests a similar arrangement for Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Although urging that the maximum limit on mobile land guns be 115 millimeters, Great Britain is willing to bow to Germany's demand for 55 millimeter guns for its proposed short-service army, "if by so doing we can secure a prompt and general agreement on all points."

Restrictions on Aircraft

Air armaments—the memorandum says: "If the permanent disarmament commission has not decided on its abolition at the end of two years, all countries shall be entitled to possess military aircraft. Countries would reduce or increase by stages as the case might be in the following eight years, so as to attain by the end of the convention" a status at which "Germany would acquire parity with the principal air powers by these stages and corresponding provisions would be made for other powers not at present entitled to possess military or naval aircraft."

Naval armaments—While standing by the naval chapter in the convention, Great Britain is prepared to make proposals for a simpler arrangement if it is thought necessary in view of the near approach of the 1935 naval conference.

Supervision—The memorandum says: "His Majesty's Government affirm their willingness, if a general agreement is reached on all other issues, to agree to the application of a system of permanent automatic supervision to come into force with the obligations of the convention."

Gibson Girl Epoch 'Recaptivates' Paris

PARIS, Feb. 1 (AP)—A glamorous evening mode decreeing "femininity first" entered the spring fashion pageant today.

Crisp taffetas designed in a manner reminiscent of the "Gibson Girl" epoch with big balloon shoulder sleeves, back bustle bows or ruffles and trains which swished as the mannequins glided across the floor were outstanding models. They appeared in such bright hues as emerald green, gay flower patterns and black-and-white checks. They were generally designed with low back and high front décolletés.

Another ultra-feminine note was seen in the fact that two mannequins had long hair, worn coiled at the nape of the neck. Taffeta, also widely used in the afternoon mode, is appearing in the showings in pert fitted little navy or black jackets worn with wool skirts of the same color and high-collared white organdie jabots.

Anti-Vaccination Groups To Dissolve in Prussia

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (AP)—Premier Hermann Wilhelm Goering of Prussia yesterday decreed the dissolution of organizations opposed to vaccination in Prussia.

The police were instructed to seize all the property and literature of such societies. All public anti-vaccination activities are forbidden in the future and certificates of exemption from vaccination no longer are to be granted except by doctors' orders in extreme cases.

"Gas" Tax Protested in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 1 (AP)—A mile-long column of taxicabs 500 strong crawled slowly through the streets of Paris last night and early today, bottling traffic on the main thoroughfare of the Montmartre. Their drivers were protesting against a rise in the gasoline tax of 12½ cents a gallon.

NBC to Interview Willis J. Abbot

MR. WILLIS J. ABBOT, Contributing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed in the New York studios of the National Broadcasting Company by Mr. William Lundell over the WJZ network on Friday, Feb. 2, from 5 to 5:15 p. m., eastern time. The program will be radiocast by Station WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield, Mass., on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters.

The subject of Mr. Abbot's interview will be "Watching the World Go By," which is the same title as his regular column on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor. The interview precedes "The Monitor Views the News," The Christian Science Monitor's daily radiocast of news over WBZ and WBZA at 5:15 p. m.

Korea Prospers Under Expansion Of the Mainland

Coöperation With Japanese Rises—Development of Industry Pushed

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KEIJO (Seoul), Korea—As a part of the Japanese Empire, Korea is sharing to the full the optimism and hope engendered by the revival of the old policy of expansion on the Asiatic mainland. A mild "boom" similar to that in Japan proper has occurred in Korea during the last two years.

"Korea probably has felt the depression less than any other part of the world," declared an American resident of Seoul who has lived here for more than 30 years. "It is fair to say there has been no depression in Korea."

When the Monitor correspondent visited Korea in the summer of 1930, there was a general feeling of uncertainty and doubt concerning the country's future. This feeling was particularly apparent among Japanese officials, who were depressed by the student uprising of 1929 and by the fact that large expenditures in Korea were not yielding commensurate results.

Today that feeling has been completely changed. The Government-General's revenues have increased so that some reduction in taxation has been possible. For the first time since the annexation in 1910, the Korean people appear disposed to coöperate with the Japanese. Agitation against the Government has almost entirely ceased. The establishment of Manchoukuo apparently has convinced the Koreans that coöperation is more sensible than obstruction.

A striking change in the Government-General's policy has occurred since 1930. At that time the major effort was being made to develop Korea's agriculture. In the 20 years since annexation the rice production had been increased fivefold, and Korea's population had been doubled. Korea had been made not only agriculturally independent, but exported 100,000,000 yen worth of rice annually to Japan. Korea was to be the agricultural and Japan the industrial center of the Empire.

As a result of political changes in Manchuria, Korea's industrial development has become a matter of major concern. In three years, Japan and Korea combined have managed to produce more than enough rice for their combined needs. Completion of new railways in Manchuria has hastened the development of three ports in northeastern Korea, construction of new railway lines, completion of two great hydroelectric projects, and encouragement of a variety of manufactures.

Outlet for Manchoukuo

In conversations with the correspondent, General Ugaki, Governor-General of Korea, and several of his assistants, expressed cheerful confidence in the industrial future of Korea. "Korea is destined to become the outlet for Manchoukuo and all its hinterland in the Mongolias," explained a department chief. "Northern Korea, backward and unimportant three years ago, is now on the main route between Japan and Manchuria. Its ports, hitherto mere fishing villages, are certain to become industrial and traffic centers."

Land speculation and similar evidences of a "boom" period have occurred in Seishin, Rashin and Yuki, the three northern ports figuring in new Korean-Manchoukuo railway schemes. Completion of hydroelectric projects has made available power for large-scale industrial schemes. A large nitrate factory is the first of these schemes. Others are under consideration by the Government and private Japanese interests.

Asked why there had been such a change in emphasis upon industrial rather than agricultural improvements in three years, an official explained, "Three years ago we had to deal with a hostile Manchurian Government, which obstructed any proposals for joint railway, power or manufacturing projects. Today there is complete coöperation between Korea and Manchoukuo. The developments in northern Korea depend entirely upon similar developments in central and northern Manchuria. Naturally, we have had to modify our fundamental policy to take advantage of improved relations with Manchuria."

Rounded Development Possible

Japanese officials here admitted there has also been a correspondingly beneficial change in the policy of Japan proper. The emphasis upon agricultural development in Korea, while beneficial to the Japanese Empire, did not necessarily serve the best interests of Korea itself. Japanese policy as late as 1931 tended to keep Korea industrially backward. The new policy will permit a more rounded development of all Korea's resources.

Speaking rather generally, the optimism in Korea today is based upon a change from obstruction to coöperation upon the part of three classes of people: the Koreans themselves, the residents of Manchuria, and those who direct imperial policy in Tokyo. If these changes persist and deepen, Korea's future appears to be very bright.

New York Slums Near Destruction

(Continued from Page 1)

the erection of low-rate apartments, but it remained for a Fusion Mayor to start the dirt flying.

Slum studies have been under way since early in January under the direction of Tenement House Commissioner Langdon W. Post, who has had the coöperation of welfare agencies and housing experts in one of the most intensive surveys of slum neighborhoods ever undertaken. Twelve districts in the city have been designated for model low-cost buildings, and the plans will be presented for approval of the Public Works Administration in Washington through the municipal housing authority. Of the total federal fund earmarked for the program, 30 per cent will be in the form of grants.

Mayor LaGuardia made it clear today that the personnel of the authority would be the subject of his most careful deliberation.

"This commission is going to do something," he said. "I am tired of housing commissions who do a great deal of talking about being in favor of this kind of housing and never have a single thing to show for it."

There will be no political racketeering in the housing project if the Mayor can help it, and he indicated he would make his appointments to the authority on an "intellectual" rather than a "geographical" basis. This is significant in view of evidence during the last week in removal proceedings against a commissioner of the Tri-Borough Bridge Authority—a $50,000,000 federal public works project. This evidence purported to show the big part ward politics played in this body that was called on to make large land purchases and which controlled valuable contracts.

The LaGuardia housing program has large-scale dimensions that take into consideration all the factors of urban growth and congestion. Its undertaking marks the end of such plans as that which Mayor James J. Walker had to build skyscraper model tenements in the Chrystie-Forsythe area on the Lower East Side. The Mayor indicated this clearly today in announcing that no buildings whatever would be built on this seven-block area; that, instead, it would be developed as a park and playground area.

Condemnation Graft

The whole matter of the razing of slums in this congested neighborhood is tainted with scandal in connection with the high prices paid by the city for the land in condemnation proceedings. These prices defeated the plan to erect a model, low-price house project there.

As Mayor LaGuardia studies his housing authority appointments, clean-up work that has heaped into one month of this mayoralty enough activity to do credit to an ordinary régime going two years is moving forward vigorously in the various city departments.

The police drive against policy gamblers and slot-machine racketeers is being intensified with noticeable effect, speeded by Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan's 30-day deadline on the elimination of these forms of vice. A survey by the department indicates that less than 200 slot machines are in operation in the city now, whereas on June 1 there was an estimated 10,000. The same estimates places the reduction in the slot-machine racket income from $100,000 a day to $2000.

Commissioner O'Ryan is determined to rid the city of this form of gambling, and as his drive progresses, the campaign is spreading to other cities in the East, like Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, making for confidence in crime prevention circles that before February is torn off the calendar, the drive inaugurated by the LaGuardia administration will have assumed nation-wide scope.

At the same time complete reorganization of the custodian staff at City Prison on Welfare Island was well under way today, with the suspension by Commissioner of Correction Austin H. McCormick of Acting Head Keeper Louis A. Rehberg, the fourth official charged with neglect of duty, incompetency and inefficiency in this institution. Fully half of the penitentiary personnel will figure in impending transfers, demotions, promotions and suspensions, it was learned.

Gold Field Riots Follow Australian Barroom Row

KALGOORLIE, W. Aust., Feb. 1 (AP)—Rioting between Australians and large groups of foreigners employed in the gold fields near here continued Tuesday. Two men were killed and six injured.

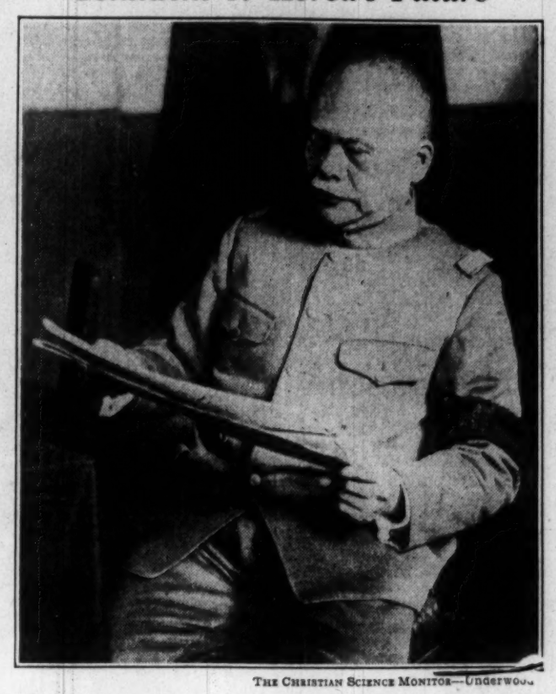
Police got control of the situation at daybreak. The trouble followed the slaying of an Australian in a barroom and the arrest of a foreign bartender on a charge of manslaughter. Mobs burned three hotels and 15 houses.

England Gets 1640 Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEIGHLEY, Yorks, Eng.—Dating from 1640, East Riddlesden Hall, Keighley, one of the finest examples of seventeenth-century architecture in Yorkshire, has come under the control of the National Trust. Including 12 acres of land surrounding the hall, the gift to the trust has been made by Mr. J. J. Brigg and Mr. A. W. Brigg, who reside at Kildwick Hall near by.

Confident of Korea's Future



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

Governor-General Ugaki

Japanese Administrator Forecasts Great Development of Trade With Manchoukuo and Mongolias.

Soviets Inviting Foreign Students To Summer School

Moscow University Plans Experiment in Education

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Students in the summer school for foreigners which is to be held at the University of Moscow this year for the first time since 1917, will have the novel experience of conducting a Soviet form of government in their own ranks, according to Mr. Irving V. Sollins, American director of the Anglo-American Institute of the First Moscow University.

Student organizations in the summer school will be run on the Soviet model and student control of all physical and academic problems will be on the lines of Soviet policies, Mr. Sollins told a Monitor correspondent here.

Cultural and social activities after school hours will be provided through coöperation of Russian student bodies, he said. Extramural activities of all kinds will be available, including publication of a school paper, wall newspaper, athletics and social functions.

A Soviet Union Seminar will be held which will offer students opportunities for carrying on complete studies of certain phases of social and cultural life in the Soviet Union and will encourage publication of the work of its members. Membership in the Seminar is by invitation only.

Students enrolled in the summer school may use the dormitory accommodations at the University, where living conditions will approximate those among typical Russian students, or they may stay at regular hotels.

This new venture in international education is sponsored in Soviet Russia by the People's Commissariat of Education and the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The Institute of International Education, headed by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, has been named American representative of the project.

The advisory council of the Anglo-American Institute, named recently, is composed of 22 prominent American educators, among whom are Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University; Dr. John Dewey, of Columbia University; Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago; Prof. Susan M. Kingsbury, of Bryn Mawr College; Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, and Dr. William F. Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Crosley Radio Corp. Net

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Crosley Radio Corporation in the nine months ended Dec. 31 had a net profit of $344,452, equal to 63 cents a share, compared with loss of $255,231 for the corresponding period of 1932.

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ALBANY, N. Y.

Figures to Prove New York Deficit Over $30,000,000

But Albany Committee Threatens to Rewrite LaGuardia's Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1—Prof. A. A. Berle Jr., New York City Chamberlain, appeared before the Senate Cities' Committee today as the personal representative of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and led that committee through a maze of figures intended to prove that the city deficit exceeds $30,000,000, and that to prevent a default it was necessary for the Legislature to pass the LaGuardia economy bill as presented to it.

Professor Berle declared that the gap between the technical budget and estimated revenues exceeds $20,000,000. He said that was not all "when we consider the actual bills that must be paid by cash during the year."

Indications here are that the Senate Committee will write a new bill and scrap the present economy measure which is now before the Senate Committee. This opinion was given by Senator Samuel Mandelbaum, chairman of the committee.

While Professor Berle was making his detailed explaination before the committee, Mr. Frank J. Prial, formerly Deputy Collector, interrupted to declare that New York City had always understimated its revenue from the general fund. He held that the present estimate was $11,000,000 under actual experience.

Stains of Nitrate Force Confession In Shooting Affair

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1 (AP)—The nitrate test, newest police weapon, yesterday brought a confession from Lucien Felix Monteiro, of Bristol, and resulted in his being charged by state police with assault with intent to kill.

Monteiro was arrested as a suspect after Antone Fragoza of Fall River, Mass., had reported that bullets had been fired into his car as he drove through Portsmouth.

Taken into custody, with three other men, Monteiro told troopers he had been home in bed at the time of the shooting. He was compelled to place his "trigger" hand on a table, palm down. Warm wax was allowed to drop on it. Then a gauze covering was added. Then another coating of wax. A state chemist lifted the strange bandage off as soon as the wax had cooled.

He poured a little of Lunge's reagent on the concave side. Bright blue spots appeared. These were caused by minute particles of powder, nitrate, which had been on the back of the prisoner's hand, blown there by the discharge of a gun, police said. Confronted with this evidence, Monteiro confessed, according to police. Police said the shooting resulted from a hi-jacking feud.

Government 'Never Forgets'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Government still seeks the slayer of the Lindbergh baby. The Justice Department told the House: "During the month of November, we made 300 examinations of handwriting in making comparison with the original Lindbergh notes."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SPECIAL PRICES on "Permanents"

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MID-WINTER SALE

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February Mark-Down of Men's Overcoats

$19 $29 $39

VALUES to $35! VALUES to $48! VALUES to $60!

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195 Main Street East

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Howe & Rogers

89 CLINTON AVENUE SO.

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HANAN SHOES of Quality

For Women, Men and Children

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47 EAST AVENUE

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offers many splendid values in every department through the month of February.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

"The Friendly Store"

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Ample Free Parking Space

The Editor's Puzzle

237

With this streamlining and refinements, said the salesman, the automobiles for 1934 are in many respects absolutely new creations. You can scarcely tell which is being certainly most unique in the front of since being able to tell head from tail

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Central American Pact Junked By Recognition of El Salvador

Roosevelt's Action in Indorsing Martinez Government Came After Signatory Nations Ignored Ban on Régimes Started by Coup d'Etat

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The recognition extended by President Roosevelt to the Government of El Salvador was a friendly act, but probably it helped to junk the Treaty of Amity and Peace, signed during 1923 by the five Central American republics.

The pact was drawn for the continuation of friendly relations among the countries located between Mexico and South America. It was approved by Mr. Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State, and Mr. Sumner Welles, former Ambassador to Cuba, who, as unofficial observers, attended the Washington session where the articles were written.

The pact was broad, yet sufficiently tight to cover exigencies that might arise among the five republics, but it was not finally accepted until El Salvador had arranged for certain modifications to apply to that nation. The treaty stated that the contracting parties would not recognize a government that came into power through a coup d'état or revolution.

Stipulations on Recognition

The treaty further declared that the republics would not recognize any person or persons elected as President, Vice-President or Chief of State designate should they come under the following heads:

"1. If he should be the leader or one of the leaders of a coup d'état or revolution, or through blood relationship or marriage, be an ascendant or descendant or brother of such leader or leaders.

"2. If he should have been Secretary of State or should have held some high military command during the accomplishment of the coup d'état or revolution, or while the election was being carried on, or if he should have held this office or command within the six months preceding the coup d'état, revolution, or the election."

To these two provisions El Salvador refused to agree.

The treaty was drawn to remain in force until Jan. 1, 1934, regardless to any prior denunciation, or any other cause. Then from Jan. 1 it would continue in force until one year after the date on which one of the parties notified the others of its intention to denounce it.

Further, the denunciation of the treaty by one or two of the signatories would leave it in force for the parties which had ratified it, and had not denounced it, provided that these be no less than three. Should three parties denounce it, the treaty would automatically terminate. Thus far El Salvador and Costa Rica have refused to abide by the treaty's provisions.

On Monday, Dec. 3, 1931, President Arturo Araujo of El Salvador was deposed and a military junta took over the Government. The revolutionary movement had gotten underway at 10 o'clock the previous night, and heavy fighting had occurred in the streets of San Salvador, the capital. President Araujo fled the country and the Vice-President and War Minister, Señor Maximilian Hernandez Martinez, headed the junta.

El Salvador had previously suffered from the world-wide economic upset and considerable unrest had been felt throughout the country. Coincidentally, when President Araujo first took over the presidency, in March 1930, a series of attacks had been launched against him by the Opposition press, and, during July of that year, the National Assembly had declared martial law.

Shortly after President Araujo fled across the border line to a friendly republic, Vice-President Martinez became President, and immediately sought recognition from the Central American nations and the United States. Recognition, however, was withheld because of the 1923 Amity Treaty. The contention was that President Martinez had overthrown the El Salvadorean Government by a coup d'etat and was not eligible to official diplomatic standing.

Succession of Recognitions

Time passed and, meanwhile, President Martinez obtained a firmer hold on the country, maintained a stable and energetically conducted Government, sporadically sought recognition from the neighboring nations and from the United States, and, just as often, failed to obtain it. Nothing appeared likely to change this attitude. Then, suddenly, during January, 1933, Central America accorded recognition to the Salvadorean President, to be followed by a similar recognition from President Roosevelt.

The treaty of 1923 might well bear the Shakespearean comedy title "Much Adoo About Nothing." Two republics have already denounced it, and the remaining three, holding to it in theory, yet serenely ignoring all that it stood for, have extended the hand of welcome. No reason was there for President Roosevelt to hold to a treaty that the United States never had signed, and had backed merely to accommodate the Central American republics.

That President Roosevelt was glad to recognize President Martinez no one in Washington seriously doubts. The Government of El Salvador had fulfilled the requirements that international law demands. This law, as generally interpreted, requires, of a nation seeking recognition, a demonstration of ability to maintain law and order.

The Amity Treaty exists, legally. But Article 2 has been scuttled, and the cause for which the pact was drawn—a more stable Central America—has passed out of date.

Where Customers 'Set' the Profit

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Owner Averages 10 Per Cent Above Operating Costs

Typical General Store With Everything From Groceries to Radios, Brings Supplies to Texas Farmers at Cost. "Tips" Pay Running Expenses.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Mr. Albert D. Purvis, owner of God's Mercy Store at Waller, Texas, has carried on a successful business for the last 19 years, operated entirely by free-will offerings of his customers.

The method of business transaction between Mr. Purvis and the customer is explained on a blackboard. It reads: "All goods in this store are sold to you at cost—nothing has been added as personal gain or profit. The store is kept by free-will offerings. Anything you add to your purchase will be received with thanks."

Cost of merchandise is marked on the blackboard. The purchaser selects the article he wants, consults the price list and adds to it whatever he feels is a fair profit. Mr. Purvis says that he averages 10 per cent profit during the year. The clerks get a commission on what they sell. Saturday is always a busy day at God's Mercy Store, for the farmers and their families for miles around gather on the long veranda in front of the store to chat and "swap" yarns while waiting to dispose of their produce.

Goods Sold for Cost At Store Operated On Free-Will Offerings

Ue's and Extra L's Scrapped In Relief of Puzzled Spellers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 1—Setting out to ease the path of the puzzled speller, the Chicago Tribune announces that it has simplified English orthography for its own use by 24 words. From now on, as far as this important journal is concerned, it is "advertisment," and "definitly" and "skilful," and so on down the list.

The old spelling-bee poser, tranquillity, now appears minus one of its l's in the Chicago newspaper's columns. The skating game is "hocky." Cotillions, if they are still given, are "cotilions."

Here are the other words changed by the Tribune fiat:

Analog for analogue.
Canceled for cancelled.
Catalog for catalogue.
Controled for controlled.
Controler for controller.
Decalog for decalogue.
Demagog for demagogue.
Dialog for dialogue.
Drouth for drought.
Extoled for extolled.
Fantom for phantom.
Fulfilment for fulfillment.
Harken for hearken.
Indefinitly for indefinitely.
Monolog for monologue.
Patroled for patrolled.
Pedagog for pedagogue.
Prolog for prologue.

This does not mean that the Tribune has cut loose from all spelling tradition, it explains in an article on the subject. Col. R. R. McCormick's paper does not yet sanction "thru" or "nite," or "filosofy," nor does it go in for any general rules of reform.

"Readers," it explains "are irked by sudden sweeping changes and by the immediate application of general rules, however logical, which would alter the spelling of hundreds of words." Two dozen words, however, it thinks can be sprinkled through its columns without bringing on a readers' revolt.

As a matter of fact, the Tribune expects purists to welcome "advertisment" because the omission of the "e" helps to the correct pronunciation of a word often mispronounced even by cultivated persons.

Sweet Cakes Save New York's Deer

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 1 (AP)—Molasses cakes devised by the Animal Nutrition Laboratory at Cornell are saving hundreds of deer in the snow-bound fastnesses of the State's forests. The cakes, containing 45 parts of molasses and 55 parts of soy beans, weigh 50 pounds each and represent weeks of experimentation by Prof. Leonard A. Maynard and Mr. J. C. Woodward, graduate, at the laboratory, and Mr. Gardiner Bump, chief of the Bureau of Game of the State Conservation Department.

Fifty cans weighing 50 pounds each were packed into strategic points in the woods on the backs of men and suspended from trees. The food was tried out first on orphan fawns, then on goats, then on full-grown deer. They came back for more.

One Alabama County Announces Plan For Reopening Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 1—The Montgomery board of education, "deeply conscious" of its responsibility and of the "great dissatisfaction" brought about by the closing of the city and county schools on Jan. 19 has announced that the schools would reopen not later than Feb. 5 if the teachers agree to terms submitted to them.

The terms adopted are, briefly, that the board will issue warrants bearing 6 per cent interest to be used in supplementing all cash available for paying the salaries of the teachers. The warrants will be payable not later than Jan. 10, 1935, and the teachers will work under the same salary scale in effect during the first semester.

Mr. W. R. Harrison, superintendent of schools, expressed the belief that the terms would be acceptable to the teachers. In this event the city and county will be assured of a full nine months' school term.

Pointing to the "great dissatisfaction" that developed when the school system shut down, the board said: "It was hoped that it would not be necessary to encroach on next year's resources, but to run the schools at all for the remainder of this session this must be done with the hope that the next session of the Legislature will supply funds to make up the deficit."

Approximately 20,000 school children and 500 teachers are affected by the board's action.

Sales Tax Again Pigeonholed By House Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — The House Ways and Means Committee, laboriously shaping a new $200,000,000 tax law, yesterday evaded the persistent sales tax once more, by pigeonholing it in a subcommittee, where the majority sincerely hopes it will remain for a long time to come.

In addition, the committee took affirmative action on changes in administrative features of the federal gasoline and lubricating oils tax which will shift the levy from the filling station to the refinery.

This means that a motorist will no longer see gasoline advertised at one price and find he has to pay more. Instead the tax will be collected at the refinery and become an invisible part of the retail price. The purpose is to prevent evasion of the tax through bootlegging of gasoline and other devices which have become common.

The committee also voted 13 to 12 to eliminate all reference to the mandatory filing of joint income tax returns by husband and wife. It had previously favored such a change. Existing law makes joint returns optional.

A final decision established the office of General Counsel of the Treasury, whose function it shall be to control and supervise all legal divisions of that department.

German Security Holders to Receive Larger Payments

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (AP)—Temporary settlement of the question of German interest transfers brought a promse today of final settlement of the problem raised by special Swiss and Dutch arrangements.

For the next six months, under an agreement between the Reichsbank and foreign creditors' representatives, foreign holders of German securities will receive 76.9 per cent of the due payments. This is in contrast with the 65 per cent received under a moratorium order issued last autumn.

The Reichsbank's allowance of 67 per cent payment in scrip instead of the 50 per cent permitted heretofore, made the additional amount possible.

Nationals of Switzerland and the Netherlands will continue for the six-month period to receive 100 per cent of their moneys in exchange for certain commercial concessions. After June 1, when the Swiss-Dutch agreements expire, efforts will be launched to put the entire transfer problem on a contract basis.

More than $748,000,000 in German bonds involved in the moratorium are held in the United States. This is roughly 50 per cent of the entire amount. Dutch and Swiss investors hold about 30 per cent and British about 10 per cent.

The agreement secures an additional $5,000,000 in interest payments to American investors annually.

Slum Clearance Bill Signed by Lehman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday signed Senator Samuel Mandelbaum's bill, which sets up a Housing Authority to remove New York City's slums and replace them with model apartments.

The bill passed the Assembly Tuesday, having been adopted in the Senate Monday night.

Teachers Trained Free At Columbia University

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Teachers College, Columbia University, cooperating with the federal authorities is offering free of charge a short, intensive period of training in the curriculum and technique of teaching for unemployed teachers who have been selected to fill positions in the federal emergency nursery schools. Dr. Patty S. Hill, professor of education at Teachers College, said about 62 teachers were coming from the Metropolitan area and Connecticut, and that 40 new candidates for training from New York City have just been turned over to this department to be prepared for more nursery schools to be opened soon.

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HERE'S a different and real winter grade of regular gas that *really* licks your winter starting troubles.

Real winter grade Orange American Gas vaporizes quickly. That means it breaks down instantly into a spray, which fires the second your starter makes the plugs spark.

It will do that and start quickly even when the thermometer is at Zero or 'way below. That done, this same steady vaporizing keeps your motor running smoothly without stalling. Engineers call that "sustained acceleration".

You'll want to try this real winter grade Orange American Gas, because it will give you better winter performance than any other gasoline selling at regular gas price.

Sold from the Yellow and Black Pump by hundreds of American Oil Company Stations (in Baltimore and Washington by Lord Baltimore Filling Stations, Inc.) and by thousands of American dealers all the way from Maine to Florida!

ON THE AIR!
SUNDAY, 7 to 7.30 P. M.
Over Columbia Network
THE AMERICAN REVUE

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Wide Power Voted to Hitler Sweeps Aside Rights of States And Remakes German History

Chancellor Can Issue Legal Decrees Without Sanction of the President—State Governors Put Under Control of Minister of Interior

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 31—Passage of the law approving plans for reform of the new Reich has given the Hitler Government such enormous powers that the first anniversary of the National Socialist régime can claim to have seen 1000 years of German history rolled away and an absolutely new era begun.

Not only is Chancellor Hitler in a position stronger than that ever occupied by either Bismarck or William II, but Germans say it is necessary to go back to the days of Charles the Great in the eighth century to find a parallel.

This new law mobilizes political power for the Reich's Government by stripping the various state governments of all political prerogatives. All the sovereign rights of the states are surrendered to the Reich's Government. The Reichstatthalters, or state governors, established by the National Socialists last year as an interim government for the states while the parliamentary system was being annihilated now come directly under control of the Reich's Minister of the Interior.

Unrestricted Sovereignty Granted

The Reich's Government now receives absolutely unrestricted sovereignty and henceforth if he chooses Chancellor Hitler can issue decrees without President von Hindenburg's sanction or signature. Tact and courtesy will probably result in the President's being formally consulted about all major events, but as far as statutory position is concerned, "constitutionally" the President will become comparatively unessential in the future.

Another change is that whereas every German hitherto has been a citizen of some particular state—Prussian or Bavarian, etc.—now his citizenship has become that of the Reich alone.

This does not mean that states like Prussia, Bavaria or Saxony will lose their geographical entity. On the other hand the way has been cleared for possible absorption of some of the smaller states in the big ones. Probably existing "embassies" of different German states to the Reich as now established in Berlin will continue to function yet awhile, since though stripped of their political significance they can still play an important rôle economically, financially and culturally as intermediaries.

Constitutional Course Followed

In presenting the Reich reform plan for approval of the Reichstag and the Reichsrat and then for President von Hindenburg's signature, Chancellor Hitler has followed the only road constitutionally open to him. For the decree of March 24, 1933, left him powerless of himself to change the fundamental constitution of the Reichstag and Reichsrat as institutions. Had yesterday's decree been made by any other method therefore there might have been the risk of its being later declared illegal.

Regarding the future, it would be useless to try to say what is now going to happen, but a semiofficial communiqué says the German nation can rest assured that the reins of power are in the hands of the right man who at the right time will do the right thing.

Austria Intensifies Drive Against German Influence; Hitler's Speech Criticized

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Jan. 31—Intensification of the "war" against National Socialists, which began here today, coincides with the outspoken dissatisfaction at Chancellor Adolf Hitler's "birthday" speech, voiced by the Austrian Government organ, the Reichspost.

Actual measures already announced include calling out the whole Heimwehr organization in the Tyrol, immediate discharge of all National Socialist civil servants, and an order to all teachers to join the Government's patriotic organization, known as the Fatherland Front.

These steps follow a large number of excesses attributed to National Socialists which occurred in many parts of Austria on the first anniversary of the Hitlerist régime in Germany.

The Government plans to stage a big demonstration of patriotic peasants Friday as a set-off to the increasing activity of National Socialist sympathizers who certainly appear to be gaining in strength, while the government forces show signs of internal dissensions and lack of proper organization.

A Reichspost editorial today, commenting on Chancellor Hitler's speech, blames the German Government for the present state of affairs in Austria. For more than 10 months, it says, Austrian political émigrés in Germany have carried on a vehement radio campaign against the Austrian Government which reached a climax yesterday in a provocative call from Munich for an Austrian National Socialist revolt against their Government.

The paper also asserts that German National Socialists have not been hindered by the German Government from sending explosives and literature to Austrian National Socialists. It adds: They finance National Socialist papers here; pay Austrian National Socialist leaders; support families of interned Austrian National Socialists; and give shelter and support to Austrians who, having committed political crimes, even murders in their own country, flee over the border into Germany.

The paper characterizes this as gross interference with the internal affairs of Austria and a more reprehensible violation of international law than has happened even in the Balkan states or anywhere else in Europe.

It concludes however by reiterating the desire to come to an understanding with Germany on terms that would assure Austria's continued independence and be compatible with its honor.

Chancellor Dollfuss has repeatedly stated his readiness to come to an understanding with Chancellor Hitler and establish friendly relations between the two German states. The sole condition is that Germany shall cease to interfere in Austrian affairs.

Prince Ernst Ruediger Starhemberg, head of the Heimwehr, home defense organization, who supports the Dollfuss Government, has also publicly announced he would be glad to negotiate with Germany practically on the same conditions except that he insists further that Chancellor Hitler shall consent to the permanent abolition of the National Socialist Party here.

The viewpoints of Germany and Austria, however, are diametrically opposed as regards Chancellor Hitler's demands for immediate free elections and freedom for National Socialist propaganda in Austria. To this Chancellor Dollfuss is absolutely opposed, being convinced it would lead to National Socialist domination along the same road as in Germany.

French Find Vagueness In Hitler's Statement Of Friendly Policies

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 31—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's pacific appeals to France are welcomed in official circles here, but it is pointed out that his speech contained nothing concrete on which rapprochement might be based.

The proposal that the problem of the Saar be solved by direct agreement between France and Germany awakened very little response because it is considered that the question can be settled only by the League of Nations along the lines indicated at the recent session at Geneva. France is ready to discuss the economic implications of the Saar plebiscite, but that is all.

In Herr Hitler's friendly, if vague references, to the British compromise note on disarmament France finds slightly better possibilities of eventual agreement, although the difficulties that still exist were made clear by the Chancellor's repetition of the Reich's demand for immediate equality of rights. This in French opinion is still taken to mean the dangerous rearmament of Germany which is being trained to worship physical force.

French action on either the British compromise arms proposals or the reply to the Reich's recent memorandum awaits the leisure of the new Government which is preoccupied above all by the persistence of public disturbances over the Stavisky scandal.

Popular opinion continues to demand quick and drastic action against "higher-ups" believed to be implicated in the affairs of the fraudulent Bayonne bonds. Premier Edouard Daladier in a conference today with M. Eugene Frot, Minister of the Interior, and M. Eugene Penancier, Minister of Justice, outlined a course of "quick and forcible action" the Government intends to follow.

Music

Jeritza-Spalding

Yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Mme. Maria Jeritza, soprano, and Mr. Albert Spalding, violinist, gave the fourth concert in the series sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Mme. Jeritza offered songs by Schumann, Schubert, Kienzl, Strauss, Trunk, Debussy, Augusta Holmes, Lockhart-Manning and Terry, with an aria from "La Gioconda" by Ponchielli. Mr. Sanford Schussel was accompanist for the singer. Mr. Spalding played compositions by Veracini, Bach (Prelude and Gavotte from the Partita in E major for violin alone), Corelli, Saint-Saëns (Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso), Szymanowski, Suk, Debussy-Hartmann and Sarasate. Mr. André Benoist played excellent accompaniments for Mr. Spalding.

There may have been some regret at the inability of Mme. Lily Pons to keep her engagement for this morning program, but it was regret extremely short lived, if enthusiasm for the artists who appeared be any criterion. Certainly a program of variety such as the one offered has its good points for both listener and performer, especially when each artist is of the caliber of those heard yesterday. As usual Mme. Jeritza won commendation for herself with her artistic interpretations, notably in the aria "Suicidio" from "La Gioconda," which transplanted rather more successfully than do most arias. Notable also was the singer's manner with "Allerseelen" by Strauss and "Beau Soir" by Debussy, in which the salient points were brought forward with telling effect.

Of Mr. Spalding, one writes with pleasurable memory of beautiful music beautifully played, although for some reason this excellent violinist seemed a bit out of step with his instrument until he reached the difficult Saint-Saëns number. This was given a brilliant performance, which roused his audience to a high point of enthusiasm. So also did his playing of the "La Fontaine d'Aréthuse" by Szymanowski, in which Mr. Benoist offered a conspicuously successful accompaniment, gracefully acknowledged by Mr. Spalding In response to insistent demand, each artist gave additional numbers. G. M. S.

Extension Courses Added

Announcement of five additional state extension courses, beginning Feb. 3, for residents of Greater Boston who seek a college degree after regular working hours, was made today at Harvard by Prof. A. P. Whittem. Tuition has been set at only $2.50. These courses will carry credit toward the degree of Adjunct in Arts at Harvard University. They include two on geology and one each in zoölogy, psychology and history.

Boston 'El' Cuts Deficit by Check On Outgoing Dimes

New Business Increase in January Expected to Continue

By watching the dimes rolling out as well as those coming in, the Boston Elevated was able to pare down its deficit by $321,515 in 1933, the trustees announced today in their annual report.

The cut, they point out, was made possible largely by an "eagle-eye" scrutiny of operating expenditures and in spite of a loss in revenue of $2,274,120 over 1932. Cost of operation during 1933 they report were $2,712,781 lower than for 1932.

For the first six months of the present trustee year, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1933, the deficit was $1,428,777 compared to a deficit of $1,901,098 for the some period in the preceding trustee year.

Turnstile Speed Up

An even more optimistic report is foreseen by the trustees for the end of the trustee of fiscal year which closes June 30, 1932. During the last six months of 1933, the deficit was further hammered down by $472,321 compared with the same six months of 1932, and more people began to ride on the "El."

This pick-up in business, announced yesterday by The Christian Science Monitor, shows in tangible form in an increase of $160,000 in receipts for the first half of January this year. It is expected to continue. The trustees attribute the spurt in part to the distribution of Government funds into the pockets of many who do not own automobiles and who must patronize the "El."

The first six months of 1933, the trustees say, in so far as the railways business is concerned, "may be fairly described as the valley of the depression."

Bonds Soon Due

Boston has fared better than other comparable cities in the matter of patronage of its street railway lines, the report also shows. Since 1929, the loss in the number of passengers in Boston has been slightly less than 24 per cent, while in Detroit, for example, the loss has been more than 51 per cent. In other cities the loss ranges from more than 47 per cent for St. Louis to almost 30 per cent for Chicago. New York City's loss was 17 per cent.

The trustees again call attention to the necessity of legislative action whereby the bonds of the railway maturing during the next two years be refunded through the agency of public credit, "in order to protect the taxpayers from the effects of high interest rates which would have to be paid if the railway itself attempted to issue refunding bonds to pay off these maturities."

Boston Attorney Proposes Minimum Fees for Lawyers

"Cut rate" lawyers shivered in their musty offices today as they read of a plan to set a uniform scale of minimum fees and hourly rates for legal services.

The plan, proposed last night before the Law Society of Massachusetts, involves the adoption of an NRA code for the law profession in the State, with the members themselves doing the policing.

"The time has come," declared Mr. Joseph Schneider, sponsor of the project, "when the mercantile world has shown the professional world that the adoption of minimum fees and charges for services performed is necessary to save an industry or profession from economic disaster or extinction."

Lawyers could charge as much as they wanted to under Mr. Schneider's plan but would be forced to keep their fees above a stipulated uniform minimum hourly rate as follows; for lawyers with less than 10 years' experience $5 an hour; for lawyers with more than 10 years experience, $10 an hour.

Connecticut Watching For 'One-Eyed' Motorist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 1—Throughout Connecticut this week State Police are patrolling the highways and standing at intersections watching, after dark, for the driver with one light.

The situation, asserted Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor last week, is getting beyond reasonable bounds. The commissioner secured the coöperation of State Police and announced a campaign to hunt the "one-eyed" drivers off the roads. Several arrests have been made, and many warnings issued.

Agricultural Act Ruled Unconstitutional in Florida

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 1 (AP)—Federal Judge Alexander Akerman has declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional and issued a group of Florida citrus growers an injunction restraining the State Control Committee from enforcing proration orders under the act.

In an oral order Jan. 30 at the conclusion of a two-day hearing Judge Akerman said the act when considered in the light of the Constitution "is so full of holes you could drive eight yoke of oxen through it." Declaring that he read the Constitution once a week but could find no reference in it to the Department of Agriculture, the judge said "the Secretary of Agriculture had become such a great power that he had an army of men, greater than George Washington and today had more power than Cæsar or Napoleon and all without constitutional authority."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	890kc-WNAC-337m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Armand Girard,	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch.
5:15	Monitor Views News.	bass soloist.	popular program.	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Winnie the Pooh	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Sam Curtis chat.	Local dance music	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Cowboy music.	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports.	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Hollywood Highlights,	records; talks.	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports.	News; music.	Local dance music.	Tito Guizar, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Grandma's Trunk.	Local dance music.	"Little Italy"
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.	Salute program.	Myrt and Marge.	Reports; news.
7:15	"Robin Hood," sketch	Billy Batchelor.	Just Plain Bill.	"As I See It"
7:30	Tony's Barber Shop.	After Dinner Revue	Studio speaker	Italian Echoes,
7:45	Laprel Quartet.	The Goldbergs.	Boake Carter, news	native program.
8:00	'Cape Diamond Light,'	Vallee Orchestra;	CBS vocalists.	Local dance music.
8:15	dramatic sketch.	Judith Anderson;	Edwin C. Hill.	N. E. Council talk.
8:30	NBC talk series.	Lenore Ulric;	Voice of America;	Mandolin group.
8:45	Joe and Bateese.	Julius Tannen.	talks; music.	Keyboard Fantasies
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance music
9:15	dramatic sketch.	Show Boat; Win-	Benchley; music.	Organ recital
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	ninger; soloists;	California Melo-	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.	skit; orchestra.	dies; Gene Austin	Reports; news.
10:00	"Hands Across the	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Sam Bittel and
10:15	Border"; musical.	Orchestra; Deems	chestra; soloists.	his orchestra.
10:30	Tessie the Typist.	Taylor; solo	Camera Man talk.	News Service
10:45	News flashes.	specialties	Reports; news.	Warnow Orch.
11:00	Reports; sports.	Forecasts; news.	Bruins - Detroit	soloists; quartet.
11:15	Local dance music.	NBC soloist.	hockey report.	CBS soloist; orch.
11:30	William Scotti and	Enric Madriguera	Russian soloists	Sign off.
11:45	his orchestra.	and his orchestra	and orchestra.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:00 WNAC, School of the Air; "Land of Everlasting Gold."
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," program of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, "Words and Music"; soloists; narrator; orchestra.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "Watching the World Go By," interview of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, by William Lundell.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Boston Emergency Campaign Air Parade; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Melodic Strings"; orchestra from Canada.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Symphonic Band, Frank Simon, conductor; narrator.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, "The Flying Dutchman"; orchestra, from Cincinnati.
10:45 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.

Boston Snapshots

Comes Out on Top—An echo of the increasing competition between land and water transportation interests was heard the other day in a Dorchester boat yard. A car skidded on the slippery road, mounted the curb, and dived upon the deck of a hibernating boat in an adjoining yard. Although the car came out on top in this encounter it was somewhat the worse for the experience. The driver, however, stepped out unhurt upon the deck of the vessel he had just boarded.

* * *

Evils of Mass Production—A certain bridesmaid the other day was brought to a realization of some disadvantages in the mass production system. Her shiny new automobile was an exact duplicate of the bridegroom's conveyance. The latter was held in readiness in a secluded alley while the newlyweds were spirited away from their friends. Meanwhile some of these friends, convinced that they had found the honeymoon car, decorated it with shoes and other articles associated with weddings—and a large "Just Married" sign.

The bridesmaids entered the vehicle without glancing at its back. They were not a little embarrassed by pointing fingers and the gay laughter which was inspired by their passing.

* * *

Professor in Monk's Clothing—Trudging alone along wind-swept Himalayan trails Prof. Marshall L. Perrin, clad in monkish robes, traveled from one monastery to another in 1928, in the search for a better knowledge of these Brahmin and Tibetan groups. It was his sabbatical year, and he was free to wander far from his accustomed haunts in the precincts of Boston University. Speaking only Sanskrit, the language of the old manuscripts, he climbed the snowy mountains and actually entered into the simple life of the monks.

Honoring his accomplishments and his long service at the university, an alumni reunion meeting of Epsilon Chapter is being planned. Other professors to be honored at the meeting are Dr. James Geddes Jr. of the department of Romance Languages, who joined the faculty in 1892, and Prof. Joseph R. Taylor of the department of Greek and the Drama whose most recent notable accomplishment is the editing of a series of 11 books, containing the complete history of the drama.

* * *

Holding Bunker Hill—Tourists who arrive at Bunker Hill are always confronted by Charlestown boys who recite, with patriotic fervor, poems describing the history of the spot. This practice has resulted in a steady income for many of these boys.

But during recent months their prerogative has been challenged. An army of young Northenders, impelled either by patriotism or the lure of lucre, has been doing its best to invade Bunker Hill. But a campaign of defense has proved successful. The old guard, to whom Charlestown, with all its intricate byways, is an open book, now meet the tourists long before they reach the hill itself.

Boston Art Notes

Armenian Artists

The enterprise of the Boston Architectural Club has helped to contribute variety to art life in the town. The art committee steps beyond the border line of exhibiting convention. It presents a surréaliste, a painting architect, modernistic experiments and, now, the youthful Armenians.

Whenever an exhibition is labeled by some national or racial title, we may be sure that it will be varied in the character and quality of its offering. National differences in fine art of today are nominal. With the vanishing artistic frontiers we find that countries borrow freely one from another, that dark- and light-skinned, Eastern and Western painters tend to work in the same manner. Occasionally their works are differentiable for some secondary trait.

In this exposition of works by members of the Armenian Students' Association, we note native types portrayed, simply because the parents and friends and sponsors of these young artists are Armenian. So far as style is concerned they tend toward the photographic modes which persist in academies of all countries. Some have a more professional approach than others; some are sentimental, some distinctly amateurish. Outstanding are the pictures by Mr. Aram Mouradian.

The oils and decorative sketches are the most interesting. The water colors are many of them of so little worth and interest that it would have been kind not to show them.

The time has not yet come when there shall be a standard of quality for exhibitable works. The wheat is parceled out with the chaff. If there is any field of activity where good quality must be insisted upon, it is that of fine art. The sooner committees and sponsors appreciate the fact the better. Until then the too miscellaneous exhibition will have to be ignored or treated with charity by commentators. D. A.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"10 MINUTE ALIBI" (Plymouth). Mystery play which has succeeded in thrilling audiences on both sides of the Atlantic. 8:30.

"RICHARD OF BORDEAUX" (Colonial). Dennis King in drama which is ending its eighteenth month in London. 8:30.

Movies

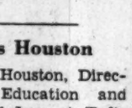
PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Four Frightened People," with Mary Boland, Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall. Also "Easy to Love," with Edward Everett Horton and Adolphe Menjou. Not yet seen. Paramount at 10:58 a. m., 1:41, 4:24, 7:07, 9:50. Fenway at 2:25, 4:59, 7:37, 10:15.

KEITH'S—John Boles and Gloria Stuart in "Beloved." A sentimental musical romance tracing the life of a composer and music teacher from the Civil War to the present. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—"Eskimo." Interesting film made in the Arctic by Hollywood director and staff. Fine pictorial effects. 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35.

METROPOLITAN — "Crazy Quilt" revue. Cardini's card tricks; Eleanor Powell's excellent tap dancing; elaborate settings, costumes and light effects. Bing Crosby comedy. Screen feature, "Search for Beauty," not so good as stage show. Revue at 11:13 a. m., 3:32, 6:50, 9:29.

FINE ARTS—Reopens today with Rene Clair's "July 14."

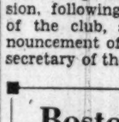


MAJESTIC—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 2:30, 8:30.

UPTOWN — John Barrymore in "Counsellor-at-Law" and Ginger Rogers in musical entertainment, "Sitting Pretty." 1, 4:02, 7:04, 10:06.

SOUTH STATION THEATRE—"Leningrad." travel film; Mills Brothers in a Screen Song; "Movie Memories"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events



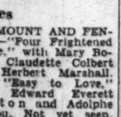
DU BURON STUDIO — "Life and Death in Bali." Illustrated lecture by Miss Patricia Boyd. 1126 Boylston Street, 8:15.

PEACE MEETING—Frederick J. Libby speaks at meeting in the Woman's Clubhouse, Reedsdale Road, Milton. Subject, "Are We Moving Toward Peace or War?" Community singing is included in program. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS — "Lady Windermere's Fan," by Oscar Wilde. Presented in The Barn, 36 Joy Street.

PUBLIC LIBRARY — Copley Singers and Entertainers, directed by Pauline Hammond Clark. 8.

TOMORROW



CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—First meeting of the Stamp Club. 4.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance. "Egyptian Art." Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole speaks on "The United States at Home and Abroad." 10:45.

La Follette Hits At 'Power Trust' On Seaway Issue

Delay on the St. Lawrence Pact Laid to Grip of Private Interests

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Private power and utility interests were blamed for delay of the St. Lawrence treaty in the Senate by Senator Robert M. La Follette yesterday.

"The paramount issue which we are considering here in the Senate is not whether a seaway should be completed from the Great Lakes to the ocean, with free navigation for American ships," he said, "but whether or not 1,100,000 horsepower should be developed by a public agency to compete with the great private power and utility companies dominated by J. P. Morgan and Company."

He continued:

"The power trust never fights in the open. The official files of the Federal Trade Commission disclose scores of instances in which the public utilities have chambers of commerce, newspapers, public school textbooks, ministers of the gospel, and other innocent and respectable agencies to spread their propaganda, in order to prevent public competition, and thus to maintain extortionate rates.

"The same great banking interests which control the private power and utility companies of New York and New England likewise control the trunk-line railroads of the East.

"The principal competitor of the St. Lawrence power development is the Niagara-Hudson Corporation. This corporation and its holding company, the United Corporation, are controlled absolutely by J. P. Morgan & Co., as the recent testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate shows. J. P. Morgan & Co. likewise is the fiscal agent for the New York Central Railroad, the Michigan Central Railroad, and other roads running parallel to the seaway."

Summing up his contention, Mr. La Follette declared:

"The House of Morgan and its allied interests are seeking to destroy this Administration, and they are seeking to prevent the ratification of this treaty, not because they fear the effect of the completion of the seaway, but because they are determined to prevent a public power development on the St. Lawrence River, like that at Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam."

Earlier in his address, Mr. La Follette stigmatized the imaginative argument of Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D.) of Illinois that the treaty is a "foreign plot," to open a highway of attack against the United States, as fantastic and absurd.

Research Workers At Brown Studying The White Fir Blight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1—A menace to Christmas trees, pulpwood and lumber supplies of the United States and Canada is seen in the white fir blight in experiments at the Government Forest Laboratory and the Department of Botany, Brown University.

Research workers are determined to find out whether the recently discovered blight which strikes at the ornamental white fir can be transferred to other evergreens. If it is discovered that others are in danger, government laboratory and Brown University foresters will turn toward a plan for fighting a general spread of such fungi throughout the lumber regions.

"We are particularly interested in finding how destructive this new pest will be to our native firs," said Prof. Walter H. Snell, chairman of the Brown University department of botany. "We are anxious because balsam fir in particular is important as a pulpwood tree and in the East is our best Christmas tree.

"In addition, there are many kinds of firs in the huge forests of the western states that are in possible danger from attack. If these western timber trees are susceptible, it is only a matter of time before it will spread westward and cause damage no one cares to contemplate."

The blight was discovered two years ago in a growth of 500 young firs at Hamilton, Mass., by Mr. Malcolm A. McKenzie, research specialist at the government laboratory. The identity of the fungus was established by Dr. Alma M. Waterman, laboratory assistant. Since that time it has been found not only on large Massachusetts estates, but in upper New York State, Vermont and Maine lumber regions. Field surveys are being pushed to determine whether it is spreading.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain or snow and colder tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight slightly below freezing, becoming colder Friday; fresh to strong southwest to northeast winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Probably snow and colder tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts: Probably snow in interior, and rain or snow on coast tonight or Friday; colder Friday and in north portion late tonight.

Rhode Island: Rain on coast and rain or snow in interior tonight or Friday; colder Friday.

Connecticut: Probably snow tonight or Friday; somewhat colder Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds shifting to strong southeast and east late tonight, and strong northeast Friday. Weather overcast with rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	36	New Orleans	48	54
Bermuda	64	66	New York	34	34
Chicago	22	36	Norfolk, Va.	38	38
Denver	38	52	Philadelphia	36	36
Helena, Mont.	52	52	St. Louis	36	52
Jacksonville	60	64	St. Paul	2	40
Kansas City	28	54	San Francisco	48	52
Los Angeles	50	62	Washington	36	36
Miami, Fla.	70	70			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 1.
B—Maximum Jan. 31.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 12:18 p. m., Friday 12:42 a. m.

Height of tides 9.5 feet, 9 feet.

'Brrr,' Zero Deep-Sea Fishing Just Too Much for Reporter

Newspaper Man, Covering Water Front, Gets Picture of Rigors Hardy Seamen Face and Declines Invitation to 'Go Out'

"Shiver my timbers!" exclaimed the reporter.

"And blow me down!" he added as he felt the full force of the wind sweeping off the harbor and pushing its way down the Boston Fish Pier. Here at the far end three ice-encrusted fishing boats were disgorging steady streams of silvery haddock and cod.

Men were everywhere: At the winches; at the hatches; at the wharf carts. Bulging forms encased in oilskins, peajackets, boots, and gloves. Tousled gray-haired old-timers, curly-haired young men; all with ruddy faces, clear eyes, willing hands, and cheerful grins. And each one of them spouting steam like the winches on the slippery decks.

The interloper pulled up the collar of his coat and edged his way across the wharf to one of the boats. What appeared at first glance to be hopeless confusion, at close inspection proved to be order and efficiency. Not a minute was wasted as the buckets dropped into the holds and were jerked quickly upward overflowing with quivering masses of slippery fish. He watched for a few minutes and then approached a chunky individual who appeared to be in charge of the unloading.

"Ahoy there, mate," he said heartily, in true nautical-fiction style, "black weather were're having."

The response was not very encouraging. A sharp scrutiny, and then, after a pause, a slight nod of the head.

Slightly disconcerted he tried again.

"What kind of fish are those?" he asked.

As though asking the same question with reference to his questioner, the boss took another long look and replied, "Haddock."

"Haddock, eh? How many pounds did you bring in?"

"A hundred thousand."

"Phew!" opening his eyes in obvious surprise.

"That's not a big catch," volunteered the fisherman, pleased with the effect of his last statement. A few months ago we brought in 142,000 pounds."

Watching the fish as they slid out of the rope buckets into the two-wheeled carts on the wharf, the reporter made a startling discovery.

"Say!" he exclaimed, "Those fish look as though they've been cleaned!"

"Sure," said his now willing informer, "they have been."

"But," bewildered, "where was it done?"

"Out at sea," laconically.

"At sea?" aghast.

"Sure. We dump them out of the nets onto the deck. Then we cut them, clean them and then throw them down the hatch into the hold."

"Boy! What a job that must be."

"Well, when the sea is rolling, and it's making ice, then our hard job is to keep on our feet so we can work."

"Do you go out all winter?"

"Sure."

"Where do you go?"

"Sable Island or Western Bank up to January."

"How far is that?"

"Around 400 miles."

"Round trip?"

"Oh no. One way."

"How long are you out?"

"Ten to 12 days."

"A home on the rolling deep, eh? You know, I'm not surprised now that there isn't a lineup of job-hunters here looking for work."

The boss grinned.

"It's a man-sized job," he stated.

Stepping into the administration building at the end of the pier and ignoring the "For Members Only" sign prominently displayed, the reporter entered the New England Fish Exchange. Here was warmth and quietude. Several small groups of men with jackets and sweaters thrown open stood near a large low platform in the center of the spacious room, talking in low tones.

Spying a chart on one of the walls, the newspaper man went over to locate Sable Island. As he was looking over the locations of the various fishing grounds a square-shouldered, brawny individual came up to him.

"Going out?" he asked.

"No sir. Not me," replied the reporter ungrammatically, but positively. "I'm just checking up to see where these men do go. Do you know where Sable Island is?"

"Yeah. It's not on that chart because the map's too small. It's out here," indicating a place off the southern tip of Nova Scotia. "That is the best place for fishing from now until New Year's. After that we fish in Georges Bank and South Channel. That's a lot nearer and most of the fish coming into this market are caught at those two grounds."

"So you go out, do you?"

"Yeah. Just in yesterday from a trip."

"Don't you feel cold out there in this kind of weather?"

"Not if we keep moving, and there is always plenty to do. We wear heavy woolen socks and underwear and good stout boots and top clothing. It's not bad. Come out with us sometime."

"Yeah? Do you know when I'll go out with you?"

"No," grinning expectantly.

"When you pull out of a Florida harbor headed for the Gulf Stream."

The reporter has made a slight change in his vocabulary. The word "Viking" which has always been his term describing hardihood, fortitude, and endurance, has been replaced with the very appropriate term, "Cape Cod Fisherman."

Economic Survey Of Land Backed In Massachusetts

Only through a land economic survey of Massachusetts may past and present faulty utilization of its resources be corrected and the State reap its rightful harvest.

This sums up the opinions of speakers before the Legislative Committee on State Administration yesterday on the proposed land economic survey.

The petition, introduced for the third year in succession by the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, met no opposition from the floor. It provides that the survey shall be conducted under an existing division of the Massachusetts State College.

Prof. Frederick K. Morris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology declared that the survey would uncover new industrial resources and prevent wasteful experiments.

Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey, chairman of the Massachusetts Nurseymen's Association and an officer of the Appalachian Mountain Club, placed both organizations on record as favoring the petition. It would show what land should be used for recreation, for forests, for industry and for farming. It is impossible, he said, to allocate correctly the land and minerals without this survey.

Mr. John H. Harding, executive director of the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, declared the survey would open up a new source of employment for engineers, who now need it greatly.

Bowdoin Willed $50,000

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Jan. 31 (AP)—Bequests for educational purposes totaling $200,000 were made in the will of Evans Searle Pillsbury, retired San Francisco attorney, filed yesterday. A bequest of $50,000 was made to Bowdoin College in Maine, where Mr. Pillsbury was a student when the Civil War started and he dropped his classes to enlist in the Union Army.

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Wallace Awaits Fairer Division Of All Wealth

Secretary of Agriculture Tells Chicago Audience of 'Great Adventures'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 1—The stage is being set in this country for a social battle between the poor and the rich, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declared here last night. Of the farmer, his special charge, he said that the typical farmer on mortgaged land knows the "balances have been falsified by powerful selfish interests and that a terrible day of reckoning is coming to those who have profited at his expense."

Secretary Wallace spoke in terms of the ancient Biblical prophets of the struggle he foresaw over a more equitable distribution of wealth. The occasion was a lecture on "Great Adventures of the Spirit" given under religious auspices at the University of Chicago. He chose to discuss Amos, Micah, Isaiah and Jeremiah as patterns for the present. The coming conflict he termed astonishingly similar to that which raged in Judah and Israel from the time of Solomon until Judah went into captivity.

As the progressive Secretary of Agriculture, himself one of the chief prophets of the New Deal, has called for a new order of private profit, and is very influential in the Washington Administration, his Biblical references were interpreted strongly, as evidently they were meant to be, for their bearing on today.

The leader of American agriculture found the ancient counterpart of the modern farmer in the Israelites who were farmers and shepherds, while the Canaanites were a commercial people. The strife between them, he said, produced "those lion-hearted independent prophets who first of all historic men on this earth denounced the way in which a commercial civilization so often enables the rich to get richer at the expense of the poor." Secretary Wallace continued:

"It happens, fortunately it seems to me, that the Biblical record is heavily loaded on the side of the Progressive Independents. The fight conducted against the standpatters worshiping Baal and running their commercial affairs according to ancient Canaanitish traditions in its inward essence is as strikingly modern as that between the 'Sons of the Wild Jackass' and Wall Street.

"Amos was typical farmer disgusted with a commercial civilization that by deceit robbed farmers of their land and freedom. The first great reformer in history, he strode into Bethel strong in the insight which had come to him as he thought of the wrongs of that day.

"Micah, another farmer, prophesied shortly after Amos in much the same terms, and he likewise had a supreme disdain for the regular 'priests teaching for hire and prophets divining for money,' who proclaimed that the Lord was with them and prosperity was just around the corner.

"Isaiah seems to have been the first man in recorded history to meditate long and deeply about international relationships.

"The typical farmer on mortgaged land today sees things in almost exactly the same way as Amos. He knows the balances have been falsified by powerful selfish interests and that a terrible day of reckoning is coming to those who have profited at his expense.

Time for Modern Prophets

"Undoubtedly, we also have today men in many cities of the land who, up to a certain point, are counterparts of Isaiah and Jeremiah. They perceive certain failures of this nation to adjust itself properly to other nations, but their suffering and the suffering of the people has not yet been sufficiently great to enable them to reach the intensity of insight which characterized Isaiah and Jeremiah.

"Frankly I see no reason why there should not emerge today men who are the modern equivalents of the prophets of old. It is not surprising while we were conquering this continent that we had so few leaders or spokesmen who in any way resembled the prophets. The problems of social justice previous to 1900 were not complicated in this country. There were plenty of grafters in high places, but their grafting did not press heavily on the people because there was always chance of escape to the free land of the frontier.

"But today we have the problem of learning to live with each other and with the rest of the world. The United States has not yet worked out any method for defining justly the relationship between the farmer, the laboring man and the industrialist."

Air Trip for Pupils Who Painted Marker

Newton High School aviation enthusiasts, comprising nearly 100 boys and girls who helped paint an air marker "Newton" on the roof of their school building, are to be rewarded with actual flights.

The Newton High School Aviation Club, which has more girl than boy enthusiasts, will journey Saturday to the airport at Norwood, where they will be taken aloft at 10 a. m., by Capt. G. Bancroft Hall, chief pilot. Captain Hall will also make a special trip to Newton to let the school folks see how their marker looks from the air.

The flight was arranged by Mr. D. P. A. Willard, Newton High School instructor, who is serving as faculty adviser to the high school aviation club and under whose direction the marker was painted. The arrow is painted chrome yellow, a color of high visibility, and is 95 feet long, pointing toward the north, and is supplemented by NEWTON painted in letters 25 feet high.

Sings Praises of Australia

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Sydney Morning Herald and The Sydney Mail

Dame Clara Butt

Famous English Contralto Who Has Recently Completed a Successful Concert Tour in Australia

Australian Voices Thrill Dame Clara In National Anthem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Dame Clara Butt, who has just concluded her concert season in Sydney, said in an interview there is a brightness and living quality in Australian voices to be found nowhere else in the world.

There is really no necessity for young singe to go abroad for an opinion as to their vocal gifts. The capital cities of Australia and many of the large towns have resident musicians quite capable of advising young students. At the same time, experience abroad is a very necessary part of an artist's equipment, and experience is the one and only advantage Australia cannot give her students, being so far away from the world's musical centers.

Dame Clara Butt has heard the National Anthem sung in no other part of the British Empire as it is sung in Australia. She intends to take a record back to England to enable King George to hear what the National Anthem sounds like in Australia.

Chelsea Opponents Favor Bill to End 'Joker' Candidates

Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley and Representative William H. Melley of Chelsea, not so long ago contestants over the Chelsea mayoralty election, joined forces today in support of legislation designed to eliminate "joker" candidates for public office in their city.

"We are trying to stop clownihg in our elections," Mr. James F. Shannon, head of the Chelsea Board of Aldermen, told the legislative committee on cities, "and this will accomplish it."

Three of last year's Mayoralty candidates, he revealed, are now working on CWA jobs and others are receiving aid from the welfare department. They were put into the fight, he charged, merely for the purpose of allowing their friends to place bets as to how few votes they would obtain.

The bill would require candidates for Mayor to obtain 500 signatures on their nomination papers, aldermen-at-large would have to obtain 250 signatures, and ward aldermen and school committee candidates would have to show 50 signatures in order to get their names on the ballot.

Bill to Guarantee Savings Is Reported In the State Senate

Depositors in savings banks, who are not now protected against bank failures through the federal deposit guarantee law, would be accorded such security under a plan reported favorably in the Massachusetts Senate today by the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking.

If enacted into law, the plan would assure every depositor in a savings bank in Massachusetts that in case the bank failed he would be able to get 100 per cent of his deposit. It provides for the establishment of a general fund, which will start with $5,000,000 and which will be made up of contributions by the banks at a ratio equal to 1 per cent of their assets. From this fund the money would be withdrawn for payments to depositors in the event a bank fails.

All savings banks in the State, after certification by the State Banking Commissioner, would be required to join the movement. The plan would remain in effect for three years, during the life of the Mutual Central Savings Bank, an organization set up by the preceding Legislature as a means of safeguarding deposits.

It is expected that next week the committee will also report favorably a bill for the guaranteeing of funds in coöperative banks along lines similar to the savings bank bill.

Record Heat in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. Jan. 31 (AP)—Argentina's record breaking heat wave reached a climax yesterday with a temperature of 103 in the shade here and higher readings in interior communities. The thermometer rose to 116 in Mendoza and 113 in Villa Mercedes.

Selectmen Upheld As Welfare Board By Brookline Vote

"From 1934 on and until special action is again taken, the Brookline Board of Selectmen shall act as the Board of Public Welfare." Such was the decision of 147 members of the town meeting in special session last night to decide upon the legality of the selectmen acting in the capacity of welfare board under statute passed in 1893.

For almost 80 years the board of selectmen have acted as the board of public welfare, being designated to act as such at the regular town meeting each March. The right of the selectmen to carry on in this capacity was challenged by Mr. George L. Rabinowitz, an attorney, who stated that under the statute passed in 1893 it would be necessary for the town meeting to confirm the choice of the selectmen to act as the welfare board at least 30 days before the annual town meeting.

Mr. Philip S. Parker, town counsel, and Judge Henry Ware were appointed by the board of selectmen to study the past laws concerning the election of the welfare board. They reported a slight ambiguity in the application of the old statute of 1893 and recommended last night's special session to settle the matter finally.

Called after less than an hour's discussion, during which both sides were fully presented, almost unanimously upheld the selectmen.

Registered Brokers As Stock Salesmen Planned by State

"Boiler-factory" methods of selling securities would be stopped if none but registered brokers or salesmen were allowed to give advice on investments, Mr. George P. Lourie, Assistant Attorney-General, told the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking today.

Boston has received a "black eye" through the issuance of tipster sheets and shady methods of selling, largely centered here, Mr. Lourie declared. The bill, which stipulates that no person other than a registered broker or salesman shall engage in the business of advising others, either directly or through publication of writings, as to the value of securities or as to the advisability of investing in or purchasing securities, was drawn up by Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General. Mr. Lourie explained that it was aimed to do away with the tipster sheet and other questionable selling practices.

Dean Homer Albers of the Boston University Law School led a strong opposition to the proposal, however, declaring that although the plan is "well-intentioned" it would "do great damage." It would give the whole advisory business to brokers, he said, "whose business it is to get the public in and out of the market, a tendency which leads to speculation." Disinterested advice, he held, may better be obtained from bankers, investment counselors and business men and lawyers.

Town Has Talking Crow, Squirrel 'Behind Time'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 1—There's a crow in Tilton who can do more than "caw" at things, for the 17-year-old bird has learned to express himself in no uncertain terms. Passers-by are frequently startled by this crow who apes a parrot as he sits on his front porch and talks to the world.

Seventeen years ago the bird was picked up in the woods and brought to the home of Mrs. Sophronia E. Clement in Tilton. He liked his new home and stayed. Soon he began to mimic Mrs. Clement and learned to say a few words. Now his vocabulary is quite large.

Tilton also has a squirrel who is "behind the times." The little gray fellow decided to make his home in the Tilton school clock tower, so he uses a hole in the face of the clock to pass to his nest. His front doorstep is the limb of an adjacent big elm tree.

Chinese Abduct Doctor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 1 (AP)—Chinese kidnapers staged one of the most daring raids in the history of Shanghai yesterday, when four gunmen abducted Dr. Robert Cecil Robertson, prominent British physician. He was released later.

Milkmen Earned 14-30 P. C. Profit, Wallace Declares

Secretary of Agriculture Addresses Crowd at Madison, Wis.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 1 (AP)—Secretary Wallace yesterday disclosed reports from federal investigators that many milk distributors have received profits ranging from 14 to 30 per cent on their net plant investment during the past five years.

Addressing a farm-and-home week crowd here, the Roosevelt Cabinet member defended the Farm Administrator's new milk policy of guaranteeing only farmers' prices, and told of audits carried out under marketing agreements now terminated.

The Administration early this month abandoned its plan of guaranteeing both producers' and distributors' prices and announced that it was not a governmental function to guarantee the profits of any business group unless it also fixed rates and practices.

The audits under old marketing agreements, Mr. Wallace said, showed that for a five-year period ending Dec. 31, 1933, distributors in St. Louis who handled 67 per cent of the total milk volume had a profit of 14.64 per cent on their net plant investment.

He added that Boston distributors handling 75 per cent of the total milk volume earned 22.45 per cent on their investment; Chicago distributors handling 90 per cent of the volume made 25.84 per cent; and Philadelphia distributors handling 85 per cent of the volume earned 30.76 per cent.

In arriving at these figures, the Secretary explained, items of expense eliminated included excessive officers' salaries, bonuses to officers and employees, excessive depreciation charges, losses on sales of capital assets, adjustment to excessive reserves for group insurance on employees, insurance on lives of officers, and other cessive insurance reserves, and the interest on bonds issued for "good will."

Salaries of officers in each of the areas, he said, were adjusted to allow: for presidents, not to exceed $20,000 per year; vice-presidents, $15,000 per year; treasurers, $10,000, and secretaries and comptrollers, $5000.

During the five years, he continued, Chicago milk distributors earned a total net profit of $23,400,650 on a total net plant investment of $90,559,018; Boston distributors earned $10,841,783 on an investment of $48,293,391; Philadelphia distributors $24,751,972 on an investment of $80,476,440, and St. Louis distributors $7,462,148 on a $23,642,340 investment.

Drop in Milk Prices In Greater Boston Is Promised Friday

Milk prices will drop in Greater Boston tomorrow.

This is the prospect with Washington temporarily laying down the New England milk problem with the expiration of federal agreements at midnight last night.

Cash-and-carry customers are expected shortly to be able to get their milk over the counters at 10 cents a quart. Grade A milk will probably sell for 12 cents. The delivered product is expected to be 12 cents, although no provisions are set to prevent the distributor from going as low as he can without selling at a loss.

The only proviso against a return of price wars racking New England during the last several years was a declaration by Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the Necessaries of Life, that he would prosecute any offenders of the Fair Practice Act.

He hopes to bring about price reductions by mutual agreements rather than by individual initiative. He believes that heavy cream can be sold at 13 cents a half pint with ample profit to dealers.

Property Owners Offer to Pay 10 P. C. Of Tax Arrearage

A ray of hope for property owners whose titles are in the hands of the municipality because of tax arrears was seen today in the proposal that they be allowed to redeem the title by payment of 10 per cent of the first year's taxes in arrears. Now such property can be redeemed only by payment of 50 per cent of the amount of the first year's arrears.

Mr. Edward L. Schoenberg of Boston, on behalf of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association, told the Legislative Committee on Taxation that in many instances city and town collectors had been offered $10 and $20 on back taxes but that the officials could not accept these because of the present requirement.

Mrs. Hannah Connors, also of the association, said there are hundreds of home owners in Boston who would benefit by such an arrangement.

Mr. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporation and Taxation, objected, however, that it would result in extension of the period of redemption to five years instead of three as at present, and that this would destroy the right of the community to borrow money against tax titles.

As a means of safeguarding cities and towns, Mr. Long proposed to the committee a change in the law so that the municipalities could step in and collect rents and other income from the property and use this for the tax payment.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

Gov. Channing H. Cox made him Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

This job suited Frank to a TEE. He was jury, lawyers and judge all wrapped into one sheet of ermine.

Did he revel in this? He did. He certainly did.

He Likes Two Benches

But one bench has never been enough for Frank. He is apt to hand down "ex cathedra decisions" on anything that has got to do at all with government or politics.

When Alvan Tufts Fuller was Governor he couldn't stand for Frank's deciding all Alvan's questions for him so he waited till his augurs were good and sharp, then one fair day he bored the Goodwin hold full of holes and Frank was sunk as Registrar.

* * *

A term, made possible by Frank G. Allen when he was Governor, was given Frank as chairman of the Finance Commission of Boston. As guardian of the city's affairs when Mr. Curley was again Mayor, Mr. Goodwin saved the city plenty of money, for he told "James M." just what-was-what many a time and the Mayor never struck back. These two know each other, that's why.

* * *

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall has formally accepted the resignation of one of his flock of 240 Representatives. This time it was John J. Concannon of Dorchester, whom Mayor Mansfield has honored by placing as one of Boston's legal luminaries in the City's Law Department.

* * *

Lest We Forget

The ripples which arose when Robert M. Washburn, president of the famous Roosevelt Club, jumped out of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, leaving a seething and surging hole, are still spreading.

"Bob," as ever irrepressible, and frank as ever, declared in his letter quitting that venerable institution:

"I have resigned from the Republican Club of Massachusetts. I have hung on till now. But I cannot indorse the Hannigan policy determined by his executive committee, by about one-half of its membership, in substance that the 1934 party platform shall be written by the Hannigan Club.

"I shall cling to the Roosevelt Club which now looks old-fashioned."

Don't forget that 'twas Major Hannigan who hoisted the white flag of surrender declaring that the Republicans should not nominate for U. S. Senator but indorse David I. Walsh.

Interesting, But Fatal

Now both Fuller and Goodwin are promising to make the canvass for the Republican nomination for Governor.

The menace of it all is—so far as Mr. Bacon is concerned—that they'll not run in the pre-primaries but after the machine convention has acted.

Then—think of what is likely to happen. Ordinary earthquakes will be flat calms in comparison.

* * *

Remember—this is three quarters fact and one quarter guess.

If these two independents should run against each other, with Gaspar hovering around the edges of the forum, what a Gettysburg will result!

R. J.

Senator Wheeler Arrives in Boston

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, adopted son of the silver West, came back to his native state today. He was born in Hudson and there may be some "Hudsonians" tonight in the Boston City Club audience that hears his discussion of "The Case for the Monetization of Silver."

The Senator had luncheon at the City Club, and then went out to call for the afternoon. Before departing, however, he told newspaper men his plan for the rehabilitation of monetary silver would become law before the end of the present session of Congress.

Border 'Softens' Winter For Woman Farm Buyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOULTON, Maine, Feb. 1—It was necessary for taxation purposes to decide on which side of the Canadian and United States border a farm, which an elderly woman had just purchased, actually lay.

Surveyors finally announced that the farm lay just on the American side of the border. The old lady smiled with relief.

"I'm so glad to know that," she said, "I've heard that winters in Canada are terribly severe."

American Prices Threaten Canada, Premier Asserts

Says Reciprocal Tariffs Would Let in Flood of Cheaper Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 31—The Canadian shield appeared as bright as the reverse as described the day before by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King was gloomy when the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, got through yesterday in his Parliamentary defense of his Government.

Not only did the "increasing prosperity" of the throne speech seem justified by the mass of figures quoted by the Prime Minister but the Dominion's progress toward recovery apparently leads all other nations and is double that of the United States.

Signs of the time were illustrated by employment, wholesale and retail prices, car loadings, bank debits, industrial production of many commodities and export trade. Trade agreements with upward of 20 countries had been continued by the present Government, several new ones had been negotiated, and the Empire agreements, resulting in a steady increase in trade between all parts of the Commonwealth of Nations, had been passed, pointed out Mr. Bennett.

As for Mr. King's criticism of the Government's failure to extend trade with the United States, Mr. Bennett declared that such a step was impossible owing to that country's prohibitive tariffs against all the world.

Did the opposition want reciprocity with the United States, he asked, when hogs were selling in Toronto at $10.15 per hundredweight and in Chicago at $3.85, butter in Montreal at 25½ cents per pound and New York at 20½, eggs in Toronto at 30 cents per dozen and in Chicago at 19½, Kansas City 17½, and other produce accordingly.

"Is this the kind of reciprocity you want?" he inquired, declaring that reciprocity can come about only under fair and just conditions, not by the imposition of unfair prices on Canadian farmers such as those now obtaining in the United States.

Touching on banking and currency, the Prime Minister said that he had first decided upon a central bank when he realized that Canada could not carry on any large financial transactions with London except through Wall Street. Such a bank should have been established 20 years ago, in his opinion, as a move toward stabilization of exchange.

Early in his speech, which occupied 4½ hours, Mr. Bennett quashed rumors of an early election by declaring that an election was not desired by the business people of Canada.

Halt Highway Work To Aid Dirt Roads, Selectmen Demand

More consideration for the "forgotten man," the one who travels over the side roads, was asked today before the Legislative Committee on Highways.

Too much money is spent on big state highways, Mr. A. E. Zetterman, president of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, told the committee, and not enough on the secondary highways, those that wind through the towns and smaller communities.

In five petitions, Mr. Zetterman asks the State to halt all work on state highways for the current year except that paid for by the Federal Government, and turn its attention to dirt roads in the towns, which he says, are badly in need of repair.

In order to pay for "laying the dust" on these less traveled byways, Mr. Zetterman proposed that the $3,000,000, which was asked by the Department of Public Works, be allowed in the budget. The cutting of that sum to $2,500,000, he said, cuts the amount needed for the work urged in his plan.

Hiram Works Hard on His Farm But Land Is Fit Only for Trees

Economic Waste of Effort and Money Could Be Checked, Massachusetts Survey Backers Believe; Costs State Millions for Misguided Effort

All-year-round, from daylight to late evening, Hiram Jones, Massachusetts farmer, labors to eke from the soil a decent living for his family.

What Hiram doesn't know is that his farm is sub-marginal. True, if Hiram was a trained agriculturalist with specialized knowledge on rotation of crops and soil types, he might win his battle. But Hiram is no expert. He is economically misplaced on a farm which really should be growing forest. And that is the tragedy.

Hiram loses his struggle. Pocketing his pride, he asks for local relief. His unpaid taxes pile up. Discouraged, he adds his land to the increasing abandoned farm list, for Hiram is just one of hundreds of such Bay State farmers. The result is that the town population decreases, taxes go up and finally the town becomes state supported.

Hits Industry in Taxes

Economic misplacement also has laid a heavy hand on the industrialist. The failing industrialist finds his plant lacks inexpensive power facilities, has poor transportation outlets. In addition, high taxes, resulting from improper land utilization constitutes an unbearable load. Bad labor conditions add to his costs. Finally he succumbs to the pressure of poor economic planning.

The villain in both cases is identical—lack of proper utilization of land and absence of geological, biological and other fundamental knowledge of the state.

Tomorrow, supporters of a land economic survey, aimed toward overthrowing this economic villain, will storm a State House hearing in an effort to force passage of a petition for the state-wide survey.

Sponsored by the Massachusetts Forest and Park Survey, the petition provides that the project be conducted under an existing division at the Massachusetts State College. Armed with a sample survey made of Holden, friends of the petition are expecting victory. Last year, a similar measure was defeated in the House on the grounds of economy.

Millions More for State

Included in the proposed coördinated survey are those on geology, biology, forestry and land utilization, which, advocators declare, will make the State richer by millions of dollars.

Illinois now is reaping a tremendous harvest from her coördinated survey, according to Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw, professor of geography at Clark University, who helped in the Holden survey. Already, he said, Illinois finds the survey so important that numerous specialists are retained to disseminate the information. Mineral resources, discovered by geological "prospectors," are now yielding millions. For instance, sand and gravel brought $3,265,000 in 1932, limestone $1,798,000 and lime nearly $500,000. Previous to the survey these industries were worth only a few hundred thousand dollars.

Massachusetts, the geographer said, has all these materials and many not yet unearthed. For instance, in Springfield a pit of sand, considered the finest in the country for filter beds, is now being worked and the sand sent to many parts of the country. Undoubtedly there are similar pits which a land economic survey would uncover.

Farmers would obtain great eventual benefit from the survey if they followed the advice of the survey experts. Although Massachusetts has a soil survey, Dr. Ekblaw pointed out, it is in such form that only experts are able to make use of it. Utilization of this for all would be arranged.

To Stop Economic Waste

Proper use of the soil survey, Dr. Ekblaw declared, would have saved an apple orchardist many thousands of dollars recently. The farmer planted a vast area to apple trees. The ground was unsuitable. The trees refused to yield enough fruit even to pay for the planting. As a result, the farmer's investment was a total loss. He is but one of many.

Dr. Ekblaw pointed out that the soil survey and facts on the natural vegetation should be coördinated with the geology, relief and drainage of the land for the best utilization. Equipped with this knowledge, a farmer would realize what trees would grow faster in particular types of land.

In the long run, this knowledge could turn failure into success. If a farmer planted a certain section to oak, where pine would grow faster, his return would be slower. If he planted pine, he might meet success.

The state also would benefit, Dr. Eklaw said. Knowledge of gravel and sand pit locations would save the highway department millions of dollars in the long run. For example, while in New York he asked a contractor if it would not help his business if a state economic survey was made.

"No," said the contractor, "I'm making greater profits because there is no survey. I employ a geologist who keeps me informed as to the location of gravel and sand pits, etc. The State does not know of these pits. Therefore, when the State or city offers a contract near these sources of material I can make a low bid and still make a tremendous profit, because of the short hauls upon which the State did not figure."

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Pond Is Named Head Football Coach at Yale

Neale, Myers and Williamson Will Help Famous Halfback Next Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1—Yale University will continue her traditional football policy of having a graduate as head coach for another year at least. Last night the Board of Athletic Control met and put its official O. K. on the recommendation of Malcolm Farmer, director of athletics, that the following men form the 1934 coaching staff: Raymond W. Pond, Yale '25, head coach; A. Earl Neale, West Virginia Wesleyan '14, backfield coach; Denny E. Myers, University of Iowa '30, line coach, and Ivan B. Williamson, University of Michigan '33, end coach.

In announcing the new staff no mention was made of what is to become of the men who handled the 1933 squad. Adam Walsh and Bucky O'Connor, former Notre Dame players who coached last year's line and backfield respectively, are no doubt through at New Haven as is Charles A. Comeford, '18, former Yale star, who has coached the ends for the past 15 years. Reginald D. Root '26, who was head coach during the past year, is expected to take over the head coaching of the Yale freshman squad again, succeeding Dr. Marvin A. Stevens '25, who retires from the Yale coaching staff.

Pond is not new to Yale coaching circles. He was a star halfback on the Yale team which defeated Harvard in the rain storms of 1923 and 1924. He assisted in coaching the Yale team of 1925, but the next year found him acting as athletic director at Hotchkiss School. In 1928 he returned to New Haven as backfield coach under Head Coach Stevens and the next year found him head coach of the Jayvees, which position he held through 1933.

Neale has had a quite noted and varied baseball and football career. After graduating from college, he joined the Cincinnati club of the National League as an outfielder and played with them for nine years. During that time he did considerable football coaching. In 1916 and 1917 he coached West Virginia Wesleyan. In 1918 he coached at an aviation camp. In 1919 and 1920 he coached football and baseball at Marietta College. In 1921 and 1922 he coached Washington & Jefferson and the 1921 team was undefeated. This team went to Pasadena for the Tournament of Roses game and held University of California to a scoreless tie. He coached the University of Virginia from 1923 to 1928 with good success. He quit football coaching in 1929 and 1930 to be assistant manager of the St. Louis Cardinals; but 1931 found him coaching football again, this time at West Virginia where he was when Yale signed him. Myers has been line coach at West Virginia during the past two years, while Williamson coached at Michigan during the past fall.

Head Coach Pond is expected to report at Yale in a few days to map out his spring practice campaign, which is expected to start late this month and continue at least five weeks. The assistant coaches are all expected to report within the next week or so.

Big Bill Tilden Romps Through Vines, 6-0, 6-2

LONG BEACH, Calif., Feb. 1 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden romped through Ellsworth Vines in easy fashion last night in a professional tennis match, winning in straight sets, 6—0, 6—2.

Tilden's victory was his fifth in the barnstorming cross-country tour as compared with eight for Vines.

Vines appeared at no time a match for Tilden. In the second set, the Pasadena youth netted 20 balls.

Vines, paired with Vincent Richards, won a doubles match from Tilden and Bruce P. Barnes, 6—4, 7—5.

Minors Falling in Line

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Equally as important to the major leagues as the adoption of a standard ball for their own competition is the prospect that most, if not all of the principal minor leagues will use a similarly constructed article for 1934. The International League ball will come from the same Philadelphia factory that is now turning out the new standard sphere for the majors. The American Association and the Pacific Coast League, other two double-A circuits and chief sources of major league playing material, also are expected to fall into line. There are some patented features of the ball standardized for the major leagues, including a "cushion-cork" center, but other manufacturers have the specifications and equipment required to turn out a ball that will behave similarly, thus achieving the object of putting performances throughout the ranks of organized baseball on an approximate parity.

Australia Names Cricketers

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 31 (AP)—The 16 players who will represent Australia against England in the test cricket matches next summer were named today and includes several newcomers to "The Ashes" competition. W. M. Woodfull again was named captain with Australia's premier batsman, Don Bradman, as vice-captain. Other members of the team are: W. Brown, A. Chipperfield, A. F. Kippax, S. J. McCabe, W. A. Oldfield, W. J. O'Reilly, E. H. Bromley, B. J. Barnett, L. S. Darling, H. Ebeling, L. O. Fleetwood-Smith, W. H. Ponsfield, C. V. Grimmett and T. W. Wall. The only surprise was the failure to select the veteran V. Y. Richardson. Another veteran, Harold Ironmonger, met with a mishap which put him out of competition. Bromley, Darling, Brown, Chipperfield, Barnett, Ebeling, O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith, a left-handed or "googly" bowler, will be making their first visit to England.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 3, Tulsa 2.

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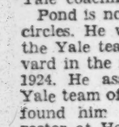

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By-Plays—*By George M. R. Holmes*

Sports Editor

A Wonderful Set of Games

RECENT announcement that the management of the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival had sent out invitations to 1302 colleges and schools to compete in this year's meet not only brings to mind the fact that spring is rapidly approaching, but also calls attention to one of the most popular school or college meets held in this country. This meet owes its inception to the holding of a relay race between Pennsylvania and Princeton in 1893. From this little beginning the games have grown each year, with Canada and Great Britain being represented more than once. This year's meet will be the forty-first, and it is safe to say that the competition on Franklin Field April 27 and 28 will be of the highest order.

Major Hockey Loses Real Sportsman

The retirement of Fred Hitchman from the Boston Bruins to become manager of the Boston Cubs takes from the major hockey league one of the finest and most sportsmanlike players that the professional game has yet produced. Hitchman started playing professional hockey in 1922-23 with the Ottawa club of the National Hockey League. The Bruins acquired him in the season of 1924-25, and ever since then he has been in their lineup. That it is possible to play brilliant defensive hockey without disabling an opponent has been amply proved by Hitchman, who, although he has been badly injured himself, is said never to have body-checked an opponent hard enough to keep him from continuing play. This is a record to be proud of and one that several of the present-day players can draw a lesson from.

Hockey Notes

THE Bruin Cubs made a brilliant début under the guidance of Fred Hitchman at Philadelphia Wednesday night, holding the Arrows to a 2-to-2 overtime tie. In view of the fact that the Cubs were without such forwards as Frank Jerwa, Tommy Filmore, Bob Davie, Obs Heximer and Peggy O'Neil, they more than surprised. That is like the Bruins playing a game without Marty Barry, Dit Clapper, Nels Stewart, Babe Siebert and Harry Oliver.

The return of Howie Morenz to action is welcome news over the entire circuit. His dashing and reckless efforts to score goals has been missed as much as has Eddie Shore, although Canadiens have not gone into the tailspin with him out that the Boston team did without Shore.

Big news from National Hockey League headquarters states that little Charlie Dinsmore has been indefinitely suspended as a referee. We still sympathize with referees until such time as blanket orders go out to these officials to call every infraction even if it "spoils" the game. Calling them only when necessary is thin ice to skate on.

Perhaps professional hockey will return to the Boston Arena. For three years since the sale of the old Boston Tigers to C. F. Adams and Art Ross of the Bruins, the Arena has been tied by contract not to house professional hockey excepting in accordance with the Bruins' wishes. That time limit is up now.

The experiment in Montreal in which Newsy Lalonde's idea of widening the center ice zone to procure more scoring is interesting. Such a drastic change may bring about radical differences in the playing of the present game. If more goals are really sought why try everything excepting to diminish the goalie pads or widen the nets?

World Billiards Feb. 5

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—An even dozen of the world's best three-cushion billiard players will start on the long trek through a series of 66 games to decide the 1934-35 world title when the championship tournament opens at the Capitol Bowling & Billiards, Inc., 1680 Broadway, New York, on Feb. 5. At that time Welker Cochran of San Francisco, the defending champion, will be called upon to defend his title against a strong field of 11 other players, consisting of the famous Willie Hoppe, who now holds the world title at 18.1 balkline and cushion-carom billiards; J. N. Bozeman Jr., the youthful aspirant for the title from Vallejo, Calif., who finished as runner-up last year; the veteran player (in experience), Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Mo., who already has held the coveted title 10 times; Tiff Denton of Kansas City, Mo., a former champion; Arthur Thurnblad and Augie Kieckhefer, both of Chicago and each a former title holder; Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, also champion of the green baize a few years ago, and Allen Hall of Chicago.

College Basketball Results

Annapolis 26, North Carolina 24.
Carbondale Teachers 54, McKendree 30.
Clemson 43, Presbyterian 21.
Davidson 32, Virginia Tech 28.
DeKalb Teachers 25, Wheaton 22.
DePauw 55, Charleston T. 32
Geneva 41, Bethany 30.
Georgetown 27, West Point 24.
Glenville Teachers 69, Salem 40.
Gustavus Adolphus 53, Grinnell 22.
Illinois Wesleyan 42, Illinois Normal 40.
Indiana 32, Wabash 28.
Louisiana Tech 41, Millsaps 38.
Lynchburg 35, Virginia Medical 30.
Northern Illinois O. 66, Chicago Tech 20.
Notre Dame 7, Valparaiso 25.
Ohio Chiropody 30, Adrian 27.
Springfield 43, Lowell T. S. 22.
St. Francis 34, Gallandet 17.
Tennessee 45, Georgia Tech 35.
Wake Forest 31, Guilford 26.
Western Teachers 42, Millikin 40.
Westminster 44, Thiel 28.

Patched-Up Lineup Loses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club pushed St. Nicholas Hockey Club still further into the cellar of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League series in a midnight encounter at Madison Square Garden last night, winning by a score of 1 to 0, with two minutes to spare in overtime. St. Nicholas played with a patched-up team, including only one regular. A volunteer goalkeeper, Bob O'Farrell, borrowed from Jamaica, made a fine showing, holding the New Moon forwards almost to the end, but his associates had little scoring power, and tired toward the finish.

Miss Strike's Mark Rejected

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 1 (AP)—Application of Hilda Strike, Montreal Olympic sprinter, for recognition of her 60-meter dash time as a world record has been rejected a second time by the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada, Ann Clark, national secretary, said yesterday. Miss Strike's application for a world mark, based on her 60-meter time of 7 2-5s. made last year, both at Montreal and Edmonton, was first rejected at the annual meeting of the W. A. A. F. It was reconsidered at the request of the organization's men's advisory committee.

Natalie Peace Wins in Upset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1—Natalie Peace of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club caused an upset in the women's Philadelphia and district squash acquets championship here yesterday when she defeated Coralie Peale, Cynwyd captain, 15—9, 15—8, 15—12, 10—15, 15—13, in a third-round match. Miss Peace, who is better known in golfing circles, having won two Philadelphia girls' titles, will meet Anne B. Townsend of Merion, who is seeded No. 1.

Dodgers Sign McManus

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers signed Marty McManus to a 1934 contract today and baseball sharps immediately forecast the end of Joe Stripp's connection with the club. It all may be premature but the strenuous efforts Manager Max Carey made to get McManus, deposed as pilot of the Boston Red Sox during the winter, coupled with a reported coolness between Carey and Stripp, lent color to the belief that Joe was on the trading block.

Barbados Cricketers Win

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 1 (By Canadian Press) — Barbados cricketers downed Demerara yesterday as their intercolonial match concluded. The body line bowling of Sealy and Martindale disposed of the Demerarans for a second innings score of 218 and a total of 413. Barbados' 556 for the two innings gave the island cricketers a 143 margin. The last four wickets were taken by Martindale at a cost of only 11 runs.

Fairbanks Trophy to Lund

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 1 (AP)—Award to Francis (Pug) Lund, captain-elect and left halfback on the University of Minnesota football team, of the Douglas Fairbanks trophy was announced yesterday. The trophy, presented each year to the player chosen by opposing players as the most valuable in the nation, previously was won by Ernie Pinckert, of Southern California, and Harry Newman, of Michigan.

Cubs Regain Lead By 2-to-2 Tie With Arrows

Canadian-American Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	11	6	8	65	57	28
Quebec	11	5	9	55	48	27
Providence	9	7	7	47	47	25
Philadelphia	9	6	9	60	56	24
New Haven	7	2	14	34	53	16

Result Jan. 31

Boston 2, Philadelphia 2 (overtime).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1 — By staging a rally late in the third period the Boston Cubs managed to tie the Philadelphia Arrows at the Arena, last night, 2 to 2, the match going overtime without either team being able to break the deadlock.

The Cubs picked up a point that enabled them to break the Canadian-American Hockey League tie for first place with Quebec.

Connie King scored for the Arrows late in the first period on a pass from Anderson. Gross, new Boston wingman, recently obtained from the New York Americans, tied it up at 7m. 37s. in the second period on an assist from Weir. Boyd's goal again put the Arrows ahead midway in the third period. Then McInenly, Cub defense player, tied the score at 15m. 35s., and neither team could break through in the overtime. The summary:

Boston	Philadelphia
Harnott, Gross, lw	rw, Boyd, Hudson, Hinsperger
Smillie, Weir, Halliday, c	c, Anderson, Waite
Buckles, Cunningham,	Patterson, rw
	lw, King, McLeod
J. Jerwa, Bretto, ld	
	rd, Jeremiah, McGoldrick
McInenly, Hitchman, rd	
	ld, Peters, Desmarais
Jackson, g	g, Wood

Score—Boston 2, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Gross and McInenly for Boston; King and Boyd for Philadelphia. Assists—Weir for Boston; Anderson 2 and King for Philadelphia. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. E. Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

International Hockey League

	W	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	16	4	9	62	59	35
Syracuse	14	3	13	76	69	30
Buffalo	10	8	11	53	48	28
Windsor	12	1	16	51	63	27
London	11	4	12	52	60	26
Cleveland	10	2	13	58	63	22

Results Jan. 31

London 4, Windsor 0.

London Topples Windsor, 4-0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 1—London Tecumsehs defeated Windsor Bulldogs here last night, 4 to 0. Gregg, Gillie, Pusie and Brophy did the scoring. It was the third goal-less game in succession for the Bulldogs, who had been in the thick of a sensational winning streak until late last week. More than 4500 fans saw the game. It was the biggest turnout of the International Hockey League season here.

Patrick Suspends Referee

MONTREAL, Feb. 1 (AP)—The suspension of Charles A. "Dinny" Dinsmore, National Hockey League referee, was announced yesterday by Frank Patrick, managing director of the league. Patrick said the suspension was for "inefficient refereeing" in the game here last Saturday between the New York Americans and the Montreal Maroons, won by the Maroons, 2 to 1 in overtime. The ban is indefinite. Since taking over the position, which includes control over referees, Patrick said he had been attending as many games as possible and supervising the work of the staff. Four officials have been penalized for poor performances by having the number of their assignments cut down and one western Canada referee who was added to the staff early this winter has been dismissed, he said

British Football Fans Are Watching Arsenal's Progress

Leading Teams British Soccer Standings

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Arsenal	14	7	4	43	23	35
Derby County	13	7	5	48	26	33
Huddersfield Town	12	9	4	37	36	33
Tottenham H'spur	13	4	9	47	29	30
Manchester City	11	8	7	37	42	30
Second Division						
Grimsby Town	18	0	7	63	34	36
Port Vale	14	4	8	39	32	32
Brentford	13	5	8	59	43	31
Bolton Wanderers	14	2	10	49	39	30
Third Division—Northern Section						
Chesterfield	19	2	5	59	26	40
Stockport County	15	6	4	72	29	36
Barnsley	15	4	7	65	45	34
Third Division—Southern Section						
Norwich City	15	6	5	58	36	36
Coventry City	13	7	6	64	36	33
Reading	13	6	6	54	31	32
Queen's P. Rangers	14	4	6	46	29	32
Scottish League						
Motherwell	23	3	3	76	29	49
Glasgow Rangers	21	4	3	95	31	46
Hearts	14	9	5	72	36	37

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 31—Can the famous Arsenal Club of London do what no other soccer team has been able to accomplish in the last 37 years, win both the league cup and the football association challenge cup? That is the big query on the lips of British football fans today. The popular "Gunners" are leading the first division race with two points in hand, and on Saturday they entered the fifth round of the cup play with a smashing victory of 7 goals to 0 over another London team, Crystal Palace.

In the whole history of professional football only two clubs have ever won both tournaments in one season—Preston North End in 1888-89 and Aston Villa in 1896-97. Preston's achievement was rendered additionally noteworthy because the club didn't lose a single match in league competition or condede a single goal in the cup ties. In these days, of course, rivalry wasn't nearly so keen and widespread as now, and the seasonal program was very much lighter.

In all divisions of the league this season the fight for top position is extraordinarily keen and the same remark applies to the major competition in Scotland where the Glasgow Rangers are making a bid for the championship title they have won 19 times before. The Rangers are three points behind Motherwell, but they have played two games fewer and are in excellent form just now as testified by their feat of scoring half a dozen goals without response against Dundee on Saturday.

Thirty-Three Dodgers Going South

BROOKLYN, Feb. 1 (AP)—Thirty-three players are on the list issued today by the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Baseball League for the training trip to Florida, 11 of them making the journey south for the first time in Brooklyn livery. The players will report to Manager Max Carey at Orlando March 4 and two weeks later begin a 24-game exhibition schedule which will end, as usual, with a two-game series with the New York Yankees April 14 and 15. Although Joe Stripp, Hack Wilson, Glenn Wright and Jake Flowers all are on the roster, it appeared improbable they would make the trip south. Bob Quinn, Brooklyn business manager, said none of the quartet had been sent contracts. "A pretty good guesser," he added, "might draw the conclusion that you don't sign up players you intend to trade."

Northwest Speed Skating

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 1 (AP)—Three North American and United States champions—Katherine (Kit) Klein of Buffalo, Edna Schwartz of St. Paul, and Leo Freisinger of Chicago—skated to first places in the major events of the northwest indoor speed skating championships here last night. The Buffalo girl turned in brilliant exhibitions in taking first places in the 220-yard dash, half-mile, and mile events Freisinger came in first in the 220-yard and one-mile intermediate boys events, and Miss Schwartz won the 220 and 440-yard junior girl races, outdistancing the field nearly half a lap in each event.

English Challenge Declined

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The proposed challenge of C. R. Fairey, rear commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, for a 12-meter race next summer for the North American Yacht Racing Union's International 12-Meter Cup, was regretfully declined two weeks ago. Announcement was withheld until word should reach England. No one could be found in this country willing to build a racer for the defense of the cup this year.

Must Leave Wives Behind

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 1 (AP)—So that the players may give their full attention to cricket, the Australian board of control ruled that they must leave their wives behind them when they sail on a test match invasion of England next summer. Writing for the press and talking over the radio also are prohibited.

Sporting Around the Hub

MEMBERS of the Boston Yacht Club, New England's oldest yachting organization, gathered at their winter home, 5 Rowes Wharf, last night, and elevated Charles A. Sawyer Jr. to the office of commodore, succeeding Edward G. Jay. Francis Chamberlain, well known in local yachting circles, is the new vice-commodore, while George K. Briggs of Marblehead, navigator of the Amberjack II during President Roosevelt's New England cruise early last summer, was elected rear commodore. James R. Hodder was reëlected secretary-treasurer. It was the sixty-eighth annual meeting. Already 26 boats have been signed for the 1934 cruise, but whether the yachtsmen sail eastward or westward was not decided, its destination being left to a committee, which will report some time in March. Capt. Warwick M. Tompkins of the schooner Wanderbird showed a new set of pictures and told about his last summer's cruise to Europe and return. The Wanderbird, built in 1883, is an old German pilot boat, having weathered the choppy North Sea for at least 40 years. She was converted into a yacht, and came into Captain Tompkins's possession in 1929.

In contrast, the youngest yacht club hereabouts, the Charles River Y. C., called a meeting at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge last night. It was decided to hold an outing on the Charles, July 4, which should attract over 100 entries. The Charles River club, formed a month ago, is composed of yachtsmen who keep their craft on the Charles River from the basin locks to Watertown. Its membership now numbers 35. The officers are: C. A. Rayfuse, commodore; E. L. Gaffney, vice-commodore; George Frazier, treasurer; Wylie van Wart, secretary, and R. E. Bowlby, chairman of the board of trustees.

Boston Bruins fans wish George Owen success as coach of the M. I. T. hockey team. The former Bruin and Harvard defenseman was one of the few United States college athletes to enter professional hockey and earn distinction. At Harvard Owen excelled in baseball, hockey and football and was one of the few nine-letter men in Crimson history. The next time Harvard looks for a hockey coach it might be advisable to consider this likeable graduate. He knows hockey and knows college athletes.

According to Chairman William P. Garcelon, Bill Graber, Southern California pole vaulter, is going to have his soaring difficulties at the Boston Garden, Feb. 10, for Keith Brown of Yale, world indoor record holder with a height of 14ft. 1¾in. has entered the Boston Athletic Association meet. Other Yale vaulters entered are Wirt Thompson and F. E. Pierce. Yale pole vaulters have been so good that the mention of an Eli in a pole vault event means action.

No one should overlook the event in this meet which brings the Harvard and Yale mile relay teams together. If Fergie Locke and Karl Warner happen to do the last stretch anywhere near together a great race is in prospect. The rivalry part is natural. No small amount of interest will be shown in the race between the freshmen teams. They have not met in this meet in several years. Yale is sending a good-sized delegation to Boston for the meet.

Joe McCluskey will return to the Garden for a try at the B. A. A. Williams two-mile race. Although he did not show to advantage in the Prout Memorial Games he will be in better condition for this affair. He won the Williams two-mile race last year. The B. A. A. meet is timed at this stage of the season to catch most of the athletes at their peak for indoor competition.

Another step toward maturing the indoor track season is the eighteenth annual Boston Y. M. C. A. track meet Saturday night. Stars of many New England colleges have entered and interest is mounting rapidly. The program calls for five N. E. A. A. U. indoor title events, the running high jump, shotput and three other events. The meet is scheduled to be started at 7:30 p. m.

Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke has come to bat for schoolboys by introducing a bill to get state aid toward buying protective equipment for schoolboy teams and loaning it to the teams on the same plan as schoolbooks are loaned.

The Boston Curling Club took a trimming from The Country Club curlers by a score of 33 to 6 at the Clyde Park rink yesterday. The victory gave The Country Club team the Worcester bowling and curling trophy.

G. C. Calnan Trophy Approved by A.F.L.A.

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 1

A PERPETUAL trophy dedicated to the memory of Lieut. George C. Calnan who perished aboard the airship Akron last year has been approved by the Amateur Fencers' League of America. The trophy will be presented to the winning trio in the United States three-weapon team championship Feb. 3.

Lieutenant Calnan, vice-president of the A. F. L. A. at the time of his passing, held the American foils championship five years. He captained the American fencing team in the last Olympic Games and took the oath of sportsmanship for the assembled athletes at Los Angeles.

Harvard Club Places Four in Quarterfinal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Harvard Club placed four members of its champion team among the eight survivors of the third round in the Metropolitan squash racquets individual championship yesterday, upsetting two more of the seeded players in the process.

Beekman Pool, national as well as defending metropolitan champion, scored another straight-game victory to head the list, defeating Elliott D. Pratt, also of the Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—6, 15—7.

George J. Leness and Brainerd H. Whitbeck Jr. were the winners in the two surprise results. Leness defeated Ralph A. Powers, his seeded teammate on the champion team, and Whitbeck eliminated Howell Van Gerbig, Union League Club, both requiring four games for decision. The fourth Harvard Club player was B. W. Morris, who put out W. B. Adsit, champion of the Racquet & Swimming Club of Ardsley, also in four games.

William E. Coyle Jr., Montclair Athletic Club, seeded second, scored a straight-game victory over T. S. Matthews, University Club, and D. J. Nightingale, University Club, was equally successful over William C. Peet Jr., Harvard Club. But the fourth seeded survivor, Robert A. Goodwin, Yale Club, dropped a game in his match against J. F. Callanan, second Montclair player. H. F. Baker, Princeton Club, completed the list of survivors, winning over W. E. Chisholm, Downtown Athletic Club, in straight games, though extra points were required in two. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Individual Singles Championship—Third Round

Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, defeated E. D. Pratt, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—6, 15—7.

D. J. Nightingale, University Club, defeated W. C. Peet Jr., Harvard Club, 15—10, 12—15, 15—12.

R. A. Goodwin, Yale Club, defeated J. F. Callanan, Montclair A. C., 8—15, 15—11, 18—16, 15—10.

B. H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Howell Van Gerbig, Union League Club, 15—11, 15—10, 12—15, 18—16.

W. E. Coyle Jr., Montclair A. C., defeated T. S. Matthews, Harvard Club, 18—13, 15—5, 15—6.

H. F. Baker, Princeton Club, defeated W. E. Chisholm, Downtown A. C., 15—10, 17—14, 18—16.

G. J. Leness, Harvard Club, defeated R. A. Powers, Harvard Club, 18—13, 15—7, 10—15, 15—12.

B. W. Morris, Harvard Club, defeated W. B. Adsit, Racquets and S. C. of Ardsley, 15—7, 5—15, 18—17, 15—8.

H. C. Jones Wins Again

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 31 (AP)—H. C. Jones, of East Alton, Ill., won his second straight event in the midwinter target tournament here yesterday when he captured the midwinter trapshoot championship, breaking 194 targets out of a possible 200 at 16 yards. Other scores follow: J. A. Seeger, Newbergh, N. Y., 185; W. R. Welling, Warwick, N. Y., 182; Joe Judd, Port Jervis, N. Y., 179; L. T. Jackson, Stormville, N. Y., 173; Andrews Robeson, Newport, R. I., 159; Frank Storms, Goshen, N. Y., 153.

A. A. U. on the Radio

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—In order to educate and explain to the public at large what the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States stands for and what it does, arrangements have been made by the Metropolitan Association A. A. U. with Radio Station WNYC, to have prominent speakers talk over this station about the A. A. U. on every Friday afternoon at 3:15.

Rutgers Uncertain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 31—Rutgers University, invited to compete in the Poughkeepsie Regatta June 16, stated, through George E. Little, director of physical education, that no definite assurance of acceptance could be made at present due to the uncertain status of rowing here.

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Morton McCarthy Scores Another Upset in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 1—Tommy Aycock of Jacksonville, Fla., one-time intercollegiate golf champion, was eliminated here yesterday by Morton McCarthy, Norfolk (Va.) High School football tackle, in the second round of the national championship of golf club champions. Young McCarthy's second surprise victory was scored at 2 and 1. McCarthy had defeated Carl M. Dann Jr., the defending champion and medalist, the day before. His next test pits him against Tommy Goodwin, youthful New York state junior champion.

Goodwin advanced yesterday by defeating B. Warren Corkran of Baltimore, 4 and 2, with a brilliant round of golf. The young New Yorker played out the bye holes to score a 68, four strokes under par.

Second Round

Morton McCarthy, Norfolk Country Club, Norfolk, Va., defeated Tommy Aycock, Florida Country Club, Jacksonville, Fla., 2 and 1.

Tommy Goodwin, Monroe Country Club, Monroe, N. Y., defeated B. Warren Corkran, Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore, 4 and 2.

Isaac Lincoln Merrill, Megunticook Golf Club, Camden, Maine, defeated Jack Cummings, Canterbury Country Club, Cleveland, 2 up.

Howard A. Tryon, Elmira Country Club, Elmira, N. Y., defeated Peter L. Forsman, Wykagyl Country Club, New Rochelle, N. Y., 1 up.

Celeste Durand, Timber Point Club, Great River, L. I., defeated Charles Whitehead, Forsgate Country Club, Jamesburg, N. J., 3 and 2.

Robert A. Lester, Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Talbot T. Speer, Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore, 4 and 3.

Bill Stark, Gainesville Country Club, Gainesville, Fla., defeated Thomas H. Somerville, Parmington Country Club, Charlottesville, Va., 8 and 7.

Chandler Harper, Portsmouth Country Club, Portsmouth, Va., defeated James H. Ackerman, Plainfield Country Club, Plainfield, N. J., 6 and 5.

Wood Shatters Course Record

AGUA CALIENTE, Mexico, Feb. 1 (AP)—Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., shattered the course record yesterday to lead the field in the first 18 holes of the fifth annual $7500 Agua Caliente open golf championship by scoring a sparkling 67. Wood had to shoot record-breaking golf to lead, for Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond, Va., was on his heels with a snappy 68 and Paul Runyan, defending champion, and W. H. (Whiffey) Cox, the runner-up king from Brooklyn, contributed 69's. The previous record for Agua Caliente's rugged 6800-yard layout was 68, shared jointly by Gene Sarazen in 1930 and Fred Morrison and L. H. (Leo) Diegel in 1932. Sarazen and Morrison went on to win. The three 68's were made, however, when the condition of the course caused winter rules to prevail, permitting improved lies.

New Women's Record Accepted

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 1 (AP)—The National Bowling Congress today recognized the bowling score of 186 rolled by Miss Eric Brandecchi of the Wallingford State League team of girls, as the world single duckpin record for women. The record was made on the night of Jan. 22 when Miss Brandecchi's totals were: 18, 23, 48, 77, 97, 117, 137, 156, 175, 186. The former record of 184 was rolled by Miss Lorraine Gulli, No. 1 ranking girl bowler in the United States, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1934.

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Mystery About Hagen Has Now Been Solved

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—The mystery surrounding the strange disappearance of Walter Hagen from the winter's golfing wars was solved yesterday when the old maestro of the fairways was spied at a sporting goods show in a Chicago loop hotel. Out of competition completely for almost four months, Sir Walter has been a big business man designing clubs and selling golf equipment for a detroit manufacturer. And does he like it? No, not exactly. He's itching to wrap his big hands around his clubs and go back playing golf for a living.

As Hagen finished selling some merchandise, he sat down somewhat heavily on a near-by divan and said: "Boy, I used to think winning golf championships was the hardest job in the world, but I've changed my mind. Keeping your nose on the grindstone of business, figuring out new ideas that can stick, and then selling them is a whole lot tougher. No, I'm not kicking. I've been getting a great thrill out of it. But hereafter, I'll have first-hand knowledge what a business man's worries are all about."

Said he hadn't decided whether he would make another campaign for the British open championship this year, but the more he talked about another try, the more enthusiastic he became. He will haul his clubs out of his locker next month and start the 1934 campaign at the Tampa championship.

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The Home Forum

Bathing Buns

THEY call them Swiss buns in the shops today, but to me they are, and always will be, Bathing Buns. Delicious, long, spongy confections that we used to buy at a small shop on the way to the beach and carefully guard from the sand, which had a habit of sifting in at the corners of the bag and ruining the white loveliness of the sugar.

The buns were as much a part of the bath as the wooden machines which jolted us into the water. Being very young, I imagined they were sold for no other purpose—that no other variety could possibly take their place. Being, also, extremely cowardly in the neighborhood of water, I regarded them as a kind of prize, distributed only to those whose silent fortitude brought them through the bathing ordeal and deposited them in glowing triumph on the safe warm sands again.

Looking back on those bathing parties, it seems strange that none of us protested, for even the *grande finale* was not sufficient to outweigh the miseries we as children endured. The sunburnt woman who presided over the gowns, towels, and roll of sixpenny tickets, seemed, in a confused way which I was too young to question, a smiling tyrant with some unaccountable grudge against small people like ourselves. The climbing into the machine and the latching of the door on the inside cut us off finally and completely from all human aid; and more than once I secretly prayed, while struggling with tapes and buttons, that the man with the horse who was to drag us into the sea would pass us by. Not even when I heard the hoofs pause outside the door, the chains hooked into place, and the voice warning us to "Hold tight!" did I give up all hope that some merciful providence would intervene to prevent the waves from getting me.

My particular form of cowardice forced me into assuming an outward show of bravery; and, unlike another member of the family who, descending by the back steps, remained permanently in the shallow ripples between the machine and the shore, I boldly faced the great expanse of ocean as the only alternative to the worse horror of being laughed at.

At the water's edge, dressed and dry and safe, stood my father, expostulating in vain with the member at the rear of the machine; and calling to me in a loud voice, accompanied by incessant downward movements of the arm, to go under. I knew that he held some strange idea that the sixpence expended on the bath would be entirely thrown away if I did not completely submerge myself. I pretended, however, not to hear; I pretended that the sound of the breaking waves drowned his words. But of what avail! I had already caught the glint of a wet, oilskin-clad figure emerging from between the machines and advancing with resolute movements toward me, and realized that the moment of supreme trouble had arrived. Hastily I lowered my face to the waves, spraying it in the vain hope that this activity would be judged sufficient. But the Dipping Man was in league with the powers on shore; and, smiling up into his face as if with joyful anticipation, I proffered him both my hands and was thrust backward into the water.

Perhaps it was the sense of relief that made the Bathing Buns so delicious as, tingling with salt and sun we sprawled happily on the sand, munching in blissful contentment and, pushing the strands of wet hair from our faces, watched the Dipping Man still at his persistent game.

D. A. L.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

February

I went through the Fenway
Very early, just as the sun was getting up;
No one was about but myself;
No proud Ken-Lou the chow;
No cheerful black and white Peter;
The sky was pink in the dawn;
The willows leaned in beauty against the river—
Half snow-cased ice, half dull polished water
Touched to green pewter in the dusk of the morning—
And there I saw the ducks,
Diving and gobbling;
They looked up as I passed
And said quite clearly:
Spring is coming.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Great-Ola Returns From the City

Two days before Christmas Great-Ola with Svarten and his load was expected from Christiania, where he went twice a year, St. John's Day and Christmas, for the household supplies. Today was the ninth day; but in sleighing like this, when the horse's feet struck through at every step, no one could be sure of anything.

The load, met on the run, far down the slippery, slushy hill, by the children and the barking, one-eyed Pasop came along in the afternoon, while Svarten, even in his exertions on the steep part of the hill, neighed and whinnied with pleasure at being home again and longing to get into the stall by the side of Brunen. He had had quite enough of the journey, and worked himself into a foam in the harness to get over the Gilje hill.

Marit, the cook, and Torbjörg were out in the porch before the kitchen; the three girls and Jörgen stood wholly absorbed by the load and the horse, and the captain himself came down the stairs.

"Well, Great-Ola, how has Svarten pulled through? Sweaty and tired, I see! Did you get my uniform buttons? —And my watch, could they do anything with that?—Have you the bill? —Well, then, you must put up Svarten—he shall have an extra feed of oats today." . .

The load from the city, the great event of the half year, occupied the attention of the whole household. Its contents interested all, not the children alone, and when Great-Ola, later in the evening, sat in the kitchen, where he was treated as a guest on account of his return home, and told about his trip to the city and about Svarten and himself, what miracles they had wrought on such and such hills—and the load weighed this time at least two hundred pounds more than the last—then there was a sort of glamor about him and Svarten, too.

One evening he had even found his way in a snowstorm, and once the salt-bag was forgotten, and then Svarten actually would not stir from the inn-yard, but lashed his tail at every cut of the whip, and kept looking back, until the boy came running out of the hall and shouted out about the bag, then off he started willing enough. — From "The Family at Gilje," by JONAS LIE. Translated by SAMUEL COFFIN EASTMAN. (London: Oxford University Press.)

Too Many Birds

The day following Christmas the boys and I lined up the honey bees, working the blossoms of the grevillea hedge in the garden, and traced them to their lair, a bent live-oak up the wooded slope, less than half a mile from the house. Farther over in Hope Ranch toward the shore, a pair of coyotes had a den and howlery, or, perhaps, a snarlery. Quite regularly toward sunset they would come out on a platform far above us and put on "Midnight in Jungle Land"; and if there were more than two coyotes doing it there were surely twenty. Wild rabbits, pack-rats, and California spotted ground squirrels scurried everywhere. Down in Laguna Blanca, the little fresh-wate. pond at the turn of the road, was a flock of several whistling swans, migrants from the Arctics, wintering here, the only wild swans I had ever seen. The pond was alive with birds, and Casa Loma was alive with excitement for the holidays, so that when the boys went back to the desert at the end of the week, they had not seen my pen, nor had I thought of my great book. Daphne had, of course, but I had rather neatly prevented its being projected into the holiday agenda.

Now the boys were gone and Daphne and I were once more returned to each other and our great adventure. I had some odds and ends of writing to finish before I could begin to think continuously about the book which I resigned from the University, and traveled to California, to write. Some chapters in a book about bees must be done first. After that I wished to round out a series of studies on the conservation of wild life for a possible volume, good busy-work while the great project, the magnum opus, should mull in my mind, should shape itself in my spirit before coming into the shape of words.

So I was installed in Casita, not in front of the big plate-glass window of the tiny living-room, where I could look down on Laguna Blanca and the swans, but out in the sleeping-porch on the south of the cottage with a table, a chair, a couch, and the clapboards to gaze at. Here Daphne would have locked me up for four hours of writing in the morning and two hours of meditating the great book in the afternoon, only there was no key to this sleeping-porch and the hook of the door was on the inside. Under the pillow of the couch I slipped my field-glasses.

Writing is hard work. I am not one to shirk hard work; but it was very difficult for me to keep my mind off the swans. They were rare birds. All I had to do was to step out on the other porch with my glasses. However, the bee book must be finished.

All through January, February, and up to the middle of March I wrote out of doors in the sleeping-porch of Casita; and saw many a wild-bird thing going on within the tule walls down in Laguna Blanca. I don't believe California is a very good place to write in. There are too many birds. Everything that could fly seemed to come daily, and especially in the morning, to Laguna Blanca, it being an artificial, fresh-water pond, and the only one with fresh water, except the reservoir, anywhere about Santa Barbara.

Then there was a little orange tree, in bloom, and squeaking with hummingbirds, directly under the sleeping-porch. Two large kumquat trees were in blossom beyond the orange; and later, when the several species of acacias came into misty flower, and the flood of spring migrants was upon me, I was never more miserable in my lif.

Daphne, poor thing, was in despair. I hadn't completed the bee book, and all the bird-lovers in Santa Barbara were inviting me a-birding everywhere. Daphne said there were distractions enough to literary work in Hingham, but here the number of birds and bird-snoopers, and the amount of loafing weather, was positively lethal. How California could ever produce any literature was more than she could see. . . .

Link by link grew the chain of golden days binding us to Casa Loma. I wrote, and kept the bird-glasses under the pillow. Daphne guarded me like a dear dragon. If she knew about the glasses, she said nothing, but kept herself the busier scaring the birds away.

Every morning at ten o'clock a little breeze slipped through the screen and brushed the back of my neck. I turned up my coat collar and plodded on with my pen. Every afternoon exactly at four o'clock a bigger breeze would blow in from the ocean. Our day's work ended, and back from our tramp about the wooded heights, we would sit under the bending oak at the end of the house and watch the sun go down into the Pacific, and later, as it swung farther northward, watch it sink behind the chocolate hills of Hope Ranch. Then the blue curtain over us would fade, and such a pageant cross the sky that we scarce dared behold it, for fear of ever touching the drab stuff of words again, or hanging a dab of color, framed, upon our narrow walls.

Soon the gray twilight rolls down about Casa Loma. Far away on the mesa a coyote barks. A wild drake answers him from behind the tall tule walls of Laguna Blanca, now white indeed as ashes of silver under the dusky sky. Daphne draws her shawl about her shoulders, and asks me to go in and light the fire of eucalyptus sticks, and says she will read to me, if I will promise not to go to sleep.—DALLAS LORE SHARP, in "The Better Country." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Night Piece

I drive slowly down the hill between the factories:
Their roofs, shaped like the teeth of a saw,
Pierce the sky in a sharp and efficient pattern;
Above them tower rows and rows of smokestacks,
Squat, funnel-shaped stacks topped with coolie hats,
Straight, tall stacks wearing small round caps,
They all stand clear-cut, against a moonlit sky.
Through the many-paned windows I can see men working;
In the blue-green of the mercury arc lights
Their faces show weirdly yellow; their shapes are grotesque shadows,
And the scene takes on an otherworldly effect like one of Sargent's murals.

How can these men, tending their greedy machines in the wan, blue light
Know that without the moon is shining?

LUCILLE JOYCE GILBERT.

The Ancestry of Our Gardens

WHETHER or not we have gardens of our own, most of us hold decided views as to the kind we like best. Yet we may never have wondered about the ancestry of our gardens: whether an inherited trait now and then crops up that carries us back, through the gardens of England and Holland, France and Italy, to Greece and Persia and Babylonia and Egypt; or where many of our familiar flowers and shrubs first lived, and into what distinguished places and company their history has brought them. If so, we have never seen the figures that emerge through the centuries as the designers of famous gardens, nor heard the heated controversies waged between upholders of the rival schools. And perhaps the greatest loss of all, we have not listened to the writers who stood by and made fun of them and their extreme notions—the steadying commentary of the onlooker.

* * *

Nearly 5000 years ago, the Egyptians had their walled-in gardens, full of shade in a sun-baked land. So formal gardening was no novelty when in 1300 B. C. one of them noted:

"The garden is to-day in its glory; There is a terrace and a parlor."

Pride in their gardens is recorded also by the wall-paintings in their temples: we find symmetrical arrangements of paths, alleys of palms, pools, buildings, and pergolas. Civilization was young; people still were suspicious of nature, and liked to subject it to the discipline of geometric designs. It was a long while after this, though still 600 years B. C., that King Nebuchadnezzar sat on the roof of the palace in Babylon, among the tropical plants on his pillared terraces, listening to the drip of the fountains, and asked himself whether these "hanging gardens," which the Greeks were to count one of the Seven Wonders of the World, were pleasing to his Median Queen. What would he have thought of their modern offshoot —the dingy foliage on the parched roof of a New York pent-house apartment?

Persian gardens made their influence felt in Europe: in early days across the Ægean Sea; and later, in the eighth century, coming through Africa directly into Spain with the Moors. In the heyday of Greece, warriors brought home with them from Asia Minor tales of the "Paradise of Sardis" in Lydia. Xenophon speaks admiringly of its great trees, and the "regularity of their planting." The Academy near Athens, where Plato taught, was just such a grove as this, full of statues and temples and stately trees. "Paradise" still means to us what it meant to Cyrus; "Academy," through association with Plato, has come to signify a place of learning.

The gardens of Rome developed along with its history. They were orderly and kindly during the Republic, fashioned to shelter fruits and vegetables. But, under the Empire, they expanded till, about the time Pompeii was destroyed, the painstaking details that the younger Pliny gives of his own garden, with its clipped box, porticoes, alcover, and dazzling fountains, might for all of the world be a description of any Renaissance garden of Italy or France. That is, in nearly all its parts; but there was room in it as well for "an imitation of the negligent beauties of rural nature"—an important innovation.

* * *

As the love of gardens spreads westward, we see in the etymology of the words: yard, garden, orchard, how firmly the idea of a garden as a space inclosed has taken hold. These words and their kin occur in fourteen languages of Europe, ranging from Old Norse, Gothic, Old Irish, Anglo-Saxon, to Old Slavonic, Latin, and Greek—each carrying with it this idea of privacy. The tiny front-door gardens of New England with their white picket fences have a long line of ancestors.

They owe a great deal to the medieval monks, who cultivated in Europe their small walled-in plots. The monks worked hard; for, unless they could pick each morning many armfuls of vegetables, herbs, and flowers, they could not supplement their meager diet, look out for their poor neighbors, and, best of all, bring beauty and color into harsh lives through their flower-decked ceremonies. They were in touch with many countries, and so were in a position to introduce "outlandish plants," or "trees of curiosity," as foreign trees were variously called: fruit trees, and ornamental ones, too; for the monastery gardens were good places to rest in as well as to work. Some of the plants that blossomed in the early, English gardens have names unfamiliar to us: turnsole (heliotrope)—our ancestors chose a Latin derivation instead of the Greek for this flower that likes to face the sun; smallage (wild celery); pellitory. Others, everyday sights and scents to us, now, were brought back from the East as novelties by crusaders and scholars: tulips, hyacinths, buttercups, lilacs.

Fortunately, as more plants were added, more space was available, too. Outside the garden walls living conditions were changing. With the quieting of civil wars in France, there was no need to fortify the dwellings. As the inhabitants, reassured, demolished walls and filled in moats, they made room for planting. Today the grounds of the Castle of Jocelyn, in Brittany, are evidence of the chance this gave to gardens.

Large spaces and a greater variety of flowers and shrubs meant paying even more attention to design. The early gardens with their raised beds, protected by wattle fences, expanded into lawns and terraces with ample room for labyrinths, menageries, aviaries, statues, and fountains. But medieval traits persisted, and much that was changed was really only an elaboration of something already there. The square beds and inclosures, which were once probably the boundaries between neighboring patches of ground, fitted well with the Classic tradition of the Renaissance, and so were preserved. The "knots," outlined with dwarf hedges like green ribbons, and inclosing as often as not nothing but colored earths—these "compartments of embroidery-work" began gradually to fill up as new plants were introduced and acclimated. Hedges grew high, and were clipped to represent every sort of creature—"anticke" works, or "Ingenuities," as they were called. Gardens became sweet-smelling. A time was to come when the scent of fifty thousand square feet of flowers would be wafted through the grounds at Fontainebleau, and when the air at Versailles would be heavy with hyacinth, narcissus, tuberose, jasmine, and orange-trees—two thousand of these, ranged in tubs. Northern Europe was feeling the Italian Renaissance.

* * *

The political activities of three kings, from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century, had to do with the changing type of garden throughout the north. With Charles VIII of France and Francis I, back from wars in Italy; and with the English Charles II welcomed home from the Continent, as King, Italian ideas of decoration swept in. The Italians liked their gardens to be full of buildings: ballustraded terraces and steps, arcades, formal grottoes, galleries, soon found a place among the pleached walks and "perplexed twining of the trees" further north; and "trick" fountains in the shape of fans, crown, and crosses; or water-organs, and birds that squeaked when the water was turned on. Perhaps also a musketeer, who would squirt an innocent-looking gun at his admirers. For ideas of fun did not then differentiate between practical joking and gardening.

But turns of mind, characteristic of the various races, took hold of the Italianized garden, and developed it in separate ways. The meticulous-minded Dutch, in a country where every inch of ground holds the ocean at bay, condensed the designs, and concentrated on the niceties of detail, until their sloping terraces were decked with endless trees in pots, and hedges clipped beyond recognition. The English in due time imitated the Dutch, but these fashions were not imported without challenge. The age was turning critical, and found a lot to say on many subjects, including gardens. The Dutch gardener's passion for clipping was especially vulnerable. Walpole explodes over "this sophisticated trifling—this lapidary's mosaic—this pastry-cook's decoration—this child's puzzle of colored earth, substituted for colored living flowers . . ." (which reminds us of Bacon's: "They be but Toys, you may see as good sights many times in Tarts.") Pope has a pleasant time compiling an inventory: "Noah's Ark in holly, the ribs a little damaged for the want of water. . . . St. George, in box, his arm scarce long enough, but will be in a condition to stick the dragon by next April. . . . A pair of giants, stunted, to be sold cheap. . . . Divers eminent modern poets, in bays, somewhat blighted. A quick-set hog, shot up into a porcupine by being forgot a week in rainy weather . . ."

But these should not be the last words about the beautiful gardens that still survive in Europe. As we approach modern times, separate figures emerge; the second half of the story, about the later gardens in France and in England, can best be told round the careers of two men: André Le Nôtre and Lancelot, or "Capability" Brown.

P. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Garden of New England

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Moat of the Castle of Jocelyn, Brittany, As It Looks Today

The Wordsworths at Dove Cottage

"I was," wrote De Quincey after his first visit to Dove Cottage, which was destined to be his own home for many years, "usnered up a little flight of stairs, fourteen in all, to a little drawing room, or whatever the reader chooses to call it. It was not fully seven feet six inches high, and in other respects pretty nearly of the same dimensions as the hall below."

Standing in that little parlor we thought of all the goodly company that had been gathered there, for although Carlyle found Wordsworth's talk thin and prolix and decidedly not to his taste, the master of Dove Cottage drew to his humble home many of the great folk of his time. Here came Christopher North, whose eye, Miss Martineau said, could "almost see through a stone wall," and so beheld beauty in everything, and Sir Walter; and Robert Southey across the hills from Greta Hall, Keswick, and Samuel Rogers, Humphry Davy, Thomas Clarkson, the friend of the African slave, and Charles Lamb. The latter was beguiled in 1802 from the courts and nooks of Thames Street, the never-failing delights of Fleet Street, the old book-stalls, familiar street cries at noon and at midnight, dear to his cockney heart, to behold for once and to be stirred to the depths of his soul by the glories of Helvellyn and Skiddaw. If the walls of that room could speak, what eloquence and genial converse, subtle humor and flashing wit they would relate! Coleridge, who, as Lamb said, talked like an angel, was a daily visitor at the cottage and quite ready to prolong his angelic converse until three o'clock in the morning if Dorothy and William would but listen. . . .

To this little, low cottage, built upon a hill side, Wordsworth brought home his fair bride, Mary Hutchinson, who had been his school mate at Penrith, and here the young wife and dearly loved sister lived together in harmony and happiness almost paradisiacal. —From "An English Honeymoon," by ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

РАЗОРУЖЕНИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В НАСТОЯЩЕЕ время слышно много о разоружении. Для света вообще слово это означает акт разоружения путем сокращения сухопутных и морских военных сил народов. Но годы проходят и становится очевидным, что простым удалением или уменьшением материальной мощи, как мы себе ее представляем, достигнуть мира нельзя. Между тем, не есть-ли мир именно то, чего так жаждут люди по всей земле? Реализация гармонии невозможна, пока мысли людей исполнены завистью, ненавистью и подозрительностью. Если-бы возможно было изъять страх из мыслей, то исчезли-бы сонмы дурных верований выраженных в злобе, зависти и тому подобном.

Предположим, что люди начали бы думать, как нужно, т. е. правильно, и что этот правильный способ мышления результатом которого явится исчезновение мыслей ненависти, станет постепенно распространяться повсюду и до тех пор, пока всякое чувство ненависти перестанет существовать в роде человеческом. Какая-бы тогда произошла перемена во всем мире! Действительно, если-бы у людей было отобрано оружие злого мышления, то народы скорее пришли бы к миролюбивым отношениям между собою, чего так искренно желают люди.

Так как нации состоят из отдельных личностей, то следует каждому отдельному человеку сложить оружие своих собственных мыслей страха и ненависти. Истинное разоружение не материально, а духовно. Если мы, действительно, не желаем иметь надобности прибегать к оружию, то нам необходимо начать с самих себя, контролируя свои собственные мысли.

Людям, познавшим через учение Христианской Науки, что человек-отражение божественной Любви, Бога, творца всего подлинного,—следует жить в согласии с этим учением. Они должны отказаться думать, или выражать мысли, содержащие ненависть. Каково же будет следствие этого? Любовь, выраженная в мыслях их, почувствуется всеми, с кем они имеют отношения.

Для тех, кто правильно понимает Истину, настало время помогать,—не завтра и не на будущей неделе, а теперь—разоружению, т. е. избавлению мира от его страхов. Иной, быть может, скажет: "Какую-же пользу могут принести миру мои мысли? Я, ведь, стою один против всеобщего верования в силу зла?" Изучая служащую нам примером жизнь Христа Иисуса, мы видим, что он был один против всего мира. Его верное знание, его правильные мысли и действия—разве они были бесплодны? Можем-ли мы называться настоящими последователями его, если мы не стремимся осуществить его миссию? Не было-ли его задачей осветить мир, доброжелательство, вселенскую любовь? Все три года своего чудесного спасительного служения были им полностью посвящены тому, чтобы показать человечеству, как надо раз навсегда разоружиться—избавиться от заблуждения в его целом. Как во времена Иисуса его демонстрации Истины возбуждали зависть, ненависть и злобу, так и в этот период "заблуждение находится только в состоянии брожения"—пишет Mary Baker Eddy ("Miscellaneous Writings," стр. 134),—"шипя про 'великий тихого ветра' Истины, и никогда не сможет оно ни заглушить, ни разоружить голоса Бога."

Иисус Навин и его отряд не упали духом, когда стены Иерихонские рушились не сразу. Армия должна была маршировать вокруг стен шесть дней сряду, а на седьмой день—семь раз. И не только люди маршировали в ногу, но перед падением стен они все закричали в один голос. Личным признанием того факта, что подлинный человек отражает одну только Истину и Любовь,—так называемый, смертный разум отрицается и его ложные верования зависти ревности, ненависти и страхи разрушаются. Любовь владычествует. Псалмопевец понял, что люди могут противостоять злу, когда он сказал: "Совет-же Господень стоит во век; помышления сердца Его—в род и род." Совет всеведущего Разума может и будет руководить людьми правильно, когда они откажутся от своеволия и подчинятся Богу, Истине. "Помышления сердца Его"—суть мысли мира. Внимаем-ли мы этим духовным мыслям или идеям мира и согласия, или же мы верим, что ненависть и страх—неотразимы? Каждому отдельному человеку подлежит дать правильный ответ на этот жизненный вопрос.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Disarmament

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE present time much is heard about disarmament. To the world in general the word means the act of disarming, as by reducing the military or naval force of nations. As the years pass, it is being learned that this taking away or lessening of a material sense of power is not in itself capable of bringing peace. Yet is not peace what the people of the whole world are seeking? The realization of harmony can never be gained while the thoughts of men are filled with envy, hatred, and suspicion. If fear could be eliminated from the thoughts of men, then the host of evil beliefs, expressed in malice, jealousy, and the like, would disappear.

Suppose the right way of thinking, with the consequent blotting out of thoughts of hate, should spread until for the whole human family all sense of hatred had been destroyed. What a change would have come over the world! Indeed, to disarm men of the evil mode of thinking would bring about the peaceful attitude of nations towards one another which people so much desire.

As nations are aggregations of people, each individual in the nations must disarm his own thought of fear and hatred. This true disarmament is not material, but spiritual. If we really desire to have no need for arms, we must begin with ourselves and control our own thoughts.

Those who have learned through the teachings of Christian Science that man is the reflection of divine Love, God, the creator of all that is real, must live consistently with this teaching. They must refuse to think or express thoughts which include hatred. What will be the result? The love expressed in their thinking will be felt by all with whom they associate.

For those who have the correct understanding of Truth, now, not tomorrow or next week, is the time for them to begin by right thinking to help disarm the world of its fears. One may say: "What good can my thoughts do for the world? I am only one standing against the widespread belief in the power of evil." Studying the life-example of Christ Jesus, we find that he was as one against the world. Were his right knowing, right thinking, and right acting in vain? Are we truly his followers when we are not endeavoring to fulfill his mission? Was not this mission to bring to light peace, good will, universal love? The three years of his glorious healing ministry were filled by him in showing the world, for all time, how to disarm itself of all error. As in the time of Jesus envy, hatred, and malice were aroused by his demonstrations of the truth, so at this period, Mary Baker Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 134), "Error is only fermenting, and its heat hissing at the 'still, small voice' of Truth; but it can neither silence nor disarm God's voice."

Joshua and his band were not discouraged because the walls of Jericho did not fall at once. It was necessary that the army should march around the walls each day, for six days, and on the seventh day seven times. And not only did the people march together, but before the walls fell they shouted as with one voice. By the individual recognition that the real man reflects only Truth and Love, so-called mortal mind is denied, and its false beliefs of envy, jealousy, suspicion, hatred, and fear are destroyed. Love is supreme. The Psalmist realized that men have the power to resist evil when he said, "The counsel of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations." The counsel of the all-knowing Mind can and will guide men aright as they give up self-will and surrender to God, Truth. "The thoughts of his heart" are thoughts of peace. Are we listening to these spiritual thoughts or ideas of peace and harmony, or are we believing that hate and fear are irresistible? It is for each individual to answer aright this vital question.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Design for a Winter Day

(California)

A smooth, metal surface
Bright and shining,
Etched with black hill shadows
And slim lines of color,
Certain of purpose.
At one corner of the design
The sharp-edged blades of a yucca plant
Rise like a protest
Around the shattered image of a flower stalk.
An unaccustomed green circles the dark bulk
Of scattered stones with beauty
And occasional swift high-lights
Relieve dull reaches of mesquite with accents of flame.
In the foreground a slender stream of water
Gleams among the pale sands of a river wash.
Its irregular surface like the parts of a broken mirror
Is filled with concave reflections of a tall mountain,
Blue and white against the sun.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

We Have Our Gardens

I saw the violet haze of evening fall
Over the city, and it seemed some swift,
Invisible hand had sown the dusk with small
Flowers that bloomed. I saw their faces lift
Up from the streets in even, golden tiers.
Soft colors flashed from darkness everywhere,
And bees made endless humming in my ears.
I stood like one enchanted, wondering there.

We have our gardens, walled about by towers,
In their own fashion lovely to the sight
As those that yield but simple cottage flowers—
Heedless of seasons, showing night by night
How dusty pavements, barren steel and stone,
May wear a sudden beauty of their own.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Devalued Dollar Responsible For Soaring Prices

Ticker Tape Not Able to Keep Up With Heavy Volume

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Stocks greeted the new American dollar with a jubilant cheer today, and intermittent buying rushes sent prices of many issues hurtling upward to the best levels of the last year or more.

All categories drew some of their best followings since the 1933 spring-summer boom, and gains of 1 to 3 or more points were scattered over a broad front. The ticker tape lagged frequently.

Shares of Homestake Mining spurted 10 points at one time.

Despite heavy profit-taking, initial gains of 1 to 3 points were largely maintained into the late dealings. Volume was heavy at times, but slackened on the reaction.

Santa Fe, Delaware & Hudson, Montgomery Ward, American Telephone and American Can were around 2 points higher. United States Steel was firm.

Foreign exchanges, buoyant late yesterday following the Presidential proclamation, turned rather heavy. This was attributed partly to increased buying of American securities abroad in addition to some capital repatriation.

Wall Street Surprised

Cutting of the dollar's gold content to 59.06 per cent of its former parity, and the setting of $35 an ounce as the rate at which the Treasury will both buy and sell gold, was somewhat of a surprise to the financial district. Expectations of a reduction to 60 per cent, as a preliminary to the nationalization of the country's gold, had been general.

The banking consensus was that the country is now back on the gold standard, but on a bullion instead of a coin basis. The inflationary forces, however, were encouraged by the fact that the President can continue to depreciate the dollar to as low as 50 per cent and, in the meantime, it will be possible to issue a huge amount of new currency, or non-interest bearing notes, and to expand credit to almost any degree desired.

Bond Trading Heavy

The heaviest trading interest in the bond market today focused on members of the secondary group which were bid up vigorously to the accompaniment of the buoyant upswing in stock prices. Neither U. S. Government issues nor prime investment bonds in the corporate division showed any marked response to the President's proclamation fixing the gold content value of the dollar at 59.06 cents and the gold price at $35 an ounce.

Governments continued to show the same firmness they have exhibited during the last few days, and dealers again attributed the rising trend, in some degree at least, to federal support.

The Treasury issues rose from 1-32 to 5-32s of a point during the forenoon trading on a comparatively small volume.

Behind the Tape

By **Humphrey B. Neill**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—It looks very much as if one of the questions which have been bothering me was promptly answered by Mr. Roosevelt. I have been seeking for the spark which would set off the explosive force that, in turn, would whirl the market leaders out of the rut in which they had been milling about for many days.

Today's leadership was gratifying, and the tremendous blocks of stocks which were purchased persistently all day long would appear to be most significant. It changes the complexion of the situation to a marked degree. For the last 2½ weeks the market has acted as if it were waiting for something—something more important than temporary stimulants. There has been great activity during this period in the second-grade issues, but that hardly lends confidence to the conservative elements.

Another encouraging feature of today's push in the point where reactions should find support. By pulling away in a subtantial manner there is now a well-tested base under the market which, barring unforeseen unfavorable developments, should withstand any technical setback to which the market might be subjected. Prior to today I had been somewhat apprehensive of a setback for fear that the underpinning was none too secure, and if a reaction had gotten started it might have carried to an uncomfortable depth, due to the habit of the public of selling on declining prices.

The second part of the problem as I see it, is to decide upon the force which will maintain the momentum that has commenced. Is it inflation; a business boom; or, just plain wild speculation? We can discuss these questions as time goes on.

Cotton Prices

New York
(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	11.45	11.52	11.39	11.39	+ .02
May	11.61	11.20	11.58	11.55	+ .02
July	11.78	11.86	11.72	11.72	+ .03
October	11.95	12.01	11.90	11.92	+ .06
December	12.06	12.13	12.02	12.01	+ .04

Spots 11.75. Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	11.52	11.35	11.35	—.02
May	11.68	11.52	11.53	..
July	11.83	11.68	11.68	..
October	12.01	11.87	11.98	+ .01
December	12.05	11.98	11.98	..

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	5.96	6.06	5.94	6.01	+.11
May	5.95	6.00	5.92	5.99	+.10
July	5.95	5.98	5.92	5.99	+.10
October	5.96	5.99	5.93	5.99	+.10
December	5.98	6.02	5.96	6.01	+.04

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Feb. 1	Jan. 31
38	35	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	39	39	39	..
92	89	7	Abraham & S pf	100	92½	90¾	92	..
11	6⅝	..	Adams Express	16800	11¼	10¾	11	10⅝
20	16	1	Adams Millis	3600	20⅛	19⅞	20½	19⅞
10	7⅜	..	Addressograph	1000	10	9¾	10	9½
7¼	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	900	7⅜	6¾	7¼	6½
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	1000	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
106⅛	95½	3¶	Air Reduction	1500	104	103	103	102
2⅛	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	300	2	2⅛	2	2⅜
23⅞	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9200	23¼	22¼	22½	21⅝
5	4⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	10200	5¼	4⅞	5	4⅞
12⅜	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	3100	14	12⅛	13⅜	12
10¼	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	12⅜	11¼	11¼	..
11	5⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	500	13⅛	11⅝	12⅛	10½
21½	21¼	..	Alleghany Steel	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	21½
156½	144	6	Allied Chem	3100	158	154⅛	154⅛	152¾
21¾	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	9600	22⅝	21	22¼	21
19⅛	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	3700	19⅝	19	19	19⅛
5½	4	..	Amal Leather	900	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5⅝
27¾	25	..	Amal Leather pf	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	29
49	41½	2	Amerada	3800	49¼	48¾	48⅞	48½
36	34⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	4800	34½	33¾	34	33¼
19¼	14½	..	AmBank Note	1100	19¼	18⅜	18¾	18½
10⅜	7⅞	..	Am Beet Sugar	1600	9¾	9¼	9¾	9
61	58½	..	Am Beete Sug pf	100	58½	58½	58½	60
37	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	700	37¼	37	37	37
103	88	7	Am Brake S&F pf	130	102	100	102	..
103½	94½	4	Am Can	5300	101⅝	101⅛	100	99
133	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	133¾	133⅜	133¾	..
29½	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	2100	29⅛	28½	28⅝	28
49½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf NN	1100	50	48	50	46½
4⅞	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	6200	6¾	6	6¾	6
7½	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	200	7¾	7	7½	7¼
2⅜	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
15⅝	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	1100	17¼	16½	17	15½
72	54	..	Atchison T&SF	14400	72¾	71¼	71⅝	70½
78	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	800	77	76	76	76
81	39	..	Atl Coast Line	4500	50¼	48¾	49⅜	48⅝
34	28¼	1	Atl Refining	18100	34½	33½	34¼	33¼
45	35¼	..	Atlas Powder	800	45⅛	43¾	43⅝	43¾
11⅜	7½	..	Atlas Tack	400	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10⅜
56	47¾	2§	Auburn Auto	15700	54⅞	53¼	53⅜	53½
9⅞	7	..	Austin Nichols	500	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
48	48	1	Austin Nichols A	60	50	46	48	..
10¾	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	20600	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
12	6½	..	Am Chain	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
49	46¼	2§	Am Chicle	200	48¾	48¾	48¾	48
30	30	4	Am Coal	900	30½	29	29	30
4	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	400	5½	4⅝	5⅜	4
62⅜	51½	..	Am Com Alcohol	9900	61⅞	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
4	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	300	3¾	3½	3½	3¼
9⅞	6	..	Am European	400	10	9¾	9¾	8½
11⅝	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	11400	11¾	10¾	11½	10½
25½	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	2800	26½	25¼	26	25
21½	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	2000	22	20½	22	21
15	9¾	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	700	15½	14⅜	14	..
20¾	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	2100	20¼	19¾	20	19½
9¾	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	300	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9½
9⅝	6⅛	..	Am Ice	3300	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
42¼	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	42½	42½	42½	42
9⅞	6½	..	Am International	16800	10¼	9¾	9⅞	9½
13⅜	9¾	..	Am La France	500	13⅜	11¾	11¾	13⅜
6½	4	..	Am La Fr pf	150	6¾	6¼	6⅝	6½
34¼	29¼	..	Am Locomotive	1700	33¾	33	33¾	33¼
8	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	3200	8	8	8⅝	7¾
7⅜	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	8	7½	8	7⅜
21⅜	18	..	Am Metal	2800	21¼	20½	21¼	19⅞
29	21	1½	Am News	200	28	27	27	27
9¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	5200	10	9½	9⅝	8⅞
24⅜	13⅝	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	26	25	26	24¼
21⅜	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L25% pf	700	22½	21½	22	20¾
17⅜	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	32900	17⅝	17	17	16½
115	111½	7	Am Radiator pf	40	114	114	114	..
25⅝	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	13500	25¾	24⅜	25	23⅝
44⅜	36	3	Am Safety Razor	1100	44½	44⅛	44⅛	43¾
5⅞	3¼	..	Am Seating	600	5⅜	5	5⅜	5⅜
2¼	1	..	Am Ship & Com	3400	2	2	2	2⅛
29	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	1000	29	28⅜	28¼	28⅞
46⅝	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	18500	45¼	44⅛	44½	44
106	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	102½	102½	102½	105¼
25⅛	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	4400	25	24	24⅛	24
41	37	2½	Am Stores	500	40½	40¼	40½	40
56½	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	55¾	54½	55	55
119⅞	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	14700	121¾	119⅛	120⅝	118
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	400	8⅝	8½	8½	..
20	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	50	16½	15	16⅜	15¼
24¼	16¾	1	Am Wat W& E	9700	25	23¼	24⅜	23½
75	69¼	6	Am Wat lpf	200	75	74¾	74¾	..
14	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	1400	14½	13	13⅝	12⅞
73¼	61⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	2300	73¼	71½	73	70½
3¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	600	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
13⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	10	12	12	12	11⅛
8½	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1800	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅛
42½	37½	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	43⅛	43⅛	43½	..
16¾	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	23900	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	16
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	1500	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	24
88½	86¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	88	88	88	7
7	5	..	A P W Paper	300	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	7
30	27½	1	Archer Daniels	700	31⅛	30½	31⅛	30
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	84	84	84	84½
6¼	4¾	..	Armour Ill A	20800	6¼	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
3½	2⅜	..	Armour Ill B	3900	3¼	3	3	3⅛
63⅜	55	..	Armour Ill pf	4800	61¼	59½	59½	60⅜
			—B—					
14⅛	4	..	Baldwin Loco	27200	14½	13⅜	13⅞	13¾
31¾	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	23800	33	32	32½	30⅝
35⅞	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1400	36	35¼	35¼	34½
46	39½	2	Bangor & Aroos	2400	46⅛	45¾	45¾	44¾
4⅝	3	..	Barker Bros	440	5¾	4¾	5⅜	4⅝
26½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	120	28	25	26⅜	25
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	19600	10	9⅝	9¾	9½
16½	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	3300	17¼	16¼	16⅞	16½
12⅜	8⅞	..	Beech-Nut Pack	1200	11½	11½	11½	10⅞
104½	96½	5.80	Belg N Rys ppf	400	103½	103½	104½	105½
14½	13⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	800	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12¼
23½	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	21900	23⅞	22¾	23	22⅝
32	26½	..	Best & Co	500	32	31½	31½	30½
47⅞	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	22900	48⅜	46¾	47¼	46⅞
81⅜	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1600	78½	78	78	78
38½	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	280	39½	38⅛	39½	38
15	10⅜	..	Blaw Knox	8300	15⅞	15¼	15½	15½
68¾	55	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1900	67¼	64½	65⅝	63½
26½	19¾	1.60¶	Borden	16200	27¼	26⅝	27	25¾
27⅜	20⅜	.25e	Borg Warner	3900	27¾	27	27½	27¼
19	18½	..	Boston & Maine	400	18½	17⅝	17⅝	..
2⅛	1	..	Botany Mills A pf	200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅜
17¾	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	24500	18	17¼	17⅜	17
17	13	1	Briggs & Strat	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
34¼	11½	..	Brooklyn Man T	14300	34⅝	33¾	34¼	33¾
87	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	85	84¾	84¾	85
5⅞	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	900	6	6	6	..
43	43	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	43	43	43	43
75	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	75	74	75	73
56	50¼	..	Brown Shoe	500	59½	58½	59	59
118½	118½	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	120	120	120	..
10⅜	7	..	Brunswick Balke	2500	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
9	6⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	1200	8⅞	8⅜	8½	8½
75	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	73	73	73	..
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	800	13½	12¼	12⅝	13
8¾	5¾	..	Budd Mfg	5200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅛
36	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	34⅝	33¾	33¾	33¾
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	7500	5¼	5	5¼	5
12½	7¾	..	Bullard	1200	12½	11⅞	12⅜	12
3⅜	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜
1½	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	1½	1½	1½	..
8¼	6⅜	..	Burns Bros pf	120	1⅜8	8	8½	8
19¼	15	.40	*Burroughs Add	51800	19¾	18⅝	19	18½
3⅜	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	100	3¼	3	3¼	3
2⅞	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½
4⅜	2¼	..	Butterick	700	4¾	4	4¾	3⅞
30⅞	21⅞	..	Byers	4900	30¼	29½	29½	28⅞
			—C—					
27¼	18¾	..	Calif Packing	2200	27¼	26⅜	27	26
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	1200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
13¼	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	2500	13½	12½	13½	12
5⅞	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	7500	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜	27⅞
16¾	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	7800	16¾	16¼	16⅜	16
31¾	28½	1¶	Cannon Mills	500	31¾	31	31½	..
8⅞	5¾	..	Capital Admin	100	8½	8½	8½	..
84¼	65⅞	..	Case Thresh	9200	84¼	80⅝	83⅝	81
80¾	68	4	Case Thresh pf	120	80	80	80	80¾
31	23½	..	Caterpillar Trac	9800	31	30¼	30¾	30
2⅝	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
43⅜	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	12800	43⅜	41⅞	42¼	41¼
3⅛	2¼	..	Celotex Co	200	3	3	3	..
9¼	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	10	8½	8½	8½	8¾
30⅝	28¼	1½	Central Aguirre	500	28¼	28	28	28
83	70	..	Central RR of NJ	100	83	83	83	..
9½	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	200	9	8¼	8¾	9
95	85	7	Century Rib pf	190	95	85	93½	85
36⅞	33⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	7200	35⅞	34⅜	35½	34¾
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	11900	7½	7	7¼	6¾
30	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	300	31	30	30	29½
44⅞	34	2½	Chesepeake Corp	1800	44⅞	44	44¼	42⅜
45⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	11400	45⅞	44⅞	45¼	44¼
4	2⅜	..	Chi & E Ill	200	4	4	4	3½
4⅜	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	800	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4
6⅜	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	1900	5½	5	5⅛	5
11¼	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1200	11¼	10⅞	11	10¼
7⅞	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	4200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
11⅜	6⅞	..	Chi Mi & St P pf	18500	11¾	10⅞	11⅜	10⅜
12⅝	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	1740	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	11¼
22⅞	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	1800	22⅞	21¼	22	21
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1400	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	21⅝	21	21	20⅝
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1800	5¼	5	5¼	5
7	3⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	7	6¾	7	6¾
8⅝	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	500	8⅜	8	8½	8
24	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	500	23½	23½	23½	22¾
10½	6	..	Childs Company	10800	10½	9¾	9¾	10
16⅜	13	..	Chile Copper	40	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	..
50½	49⅞	2	Chrysler	89500	59	56½	57⅝	56⅛
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	2200	23¾	23	23	23
70	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	150	73¼	73	73½	73
1⅛	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	200	1	1	1	1
1⅝	⅞	..	City Stores	3200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
5⅛	3¾	..	City Stores A	300	5	4¾	5	..
4½	3	..	City Stores A vtc	1400	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	3½
14	8¾	.25e	Clark Equipment	220	14	13¼	13¾	13¾
38½	28	1	Clett Peabody	200	38½	38	38	37½
14¾	9⅝	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3800	14⅜	13⅝	13¾	13¾
79⅞	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	..
25½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	10600	25⅞	24⅞	25	24⅞
7⅜	3⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
40⅞	27	..	Colo & Southern	20	40⅜	40	40	..
33	26	..	Colo & So 1pf	200	32½	32	32½	32
26	20	4	Colo & So 2pf	200	26	25½	26	..
16⅜	11⅛	.50a	Columbia Gas	5200	16½	15¼	16⅜	15½
72	52	6	Columbia G pf A	900	70⅜	70	70	69⅞
60	41	5	Columbia G pf B	90	56	54	54	..
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1900	25⅝	25	25	25
68¾	58	2	Columbian Carb	4500	69¼	67¼	68¾	66⅝
26¼	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	3900	26¼	25¼	25½	25
25⅛	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	270	25¼	24¾	25¼	24¾
27	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	60	27	27	27	27
48¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3800	48¾	47¾	48¾	47⅝
101	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	101	101	101	..
36¾	30¼	.60	Comm Solvents	75800	36⅜	35½	35¾	35⅜
3½	1¾	..	Conwith & So	37600	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
41	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	2400	37½	36½	36¾	36
28¾	23	1	Congoleum Nairn	3200	28½	28	28¼	27
4⅝	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
14½	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	1800	13⅞	13⅜	13½	13½
45	35⅝	3	*Consol Gas	35800	45	43¼	44⅛	43½
90	82	5	*Consol Gas pf	1500	90	89¾	90	89¼
3⅝	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	300	3¾	3⅛	3⅜	2⅞
13½	9¾	..	Consol Oil	39500	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	12⅜
5¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4¼
1⅞	⅞	..	Consol Textile	3400	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8½	6⅛	..	Container A	1200	8	7⅞	7⅞	7½
3	2⅜	..	Container B	5400	3	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	2100	13½	13	13	12⅞
2¼	1	..	Cont Baking B	6800	2⅛	1⅞	2	2
63	46¼	4	Cont BBaking pf	100	62	62	62	62½
81	75	2½	Cont Can	5300	78¾	78	78⅛	77⅝
11⅝	7½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	11½	10⅞	11	10½
33½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	600	33⅞	32½	33⅜	31½
2¼	1¼	..	Cont Motors	3400	2¼	2	2	2
20¼	16½	..	Cont Oil	17800	20¼	19⅜	20	19¼
84¼	72¼	3	Corn Products	3200	83½	80	80	81¼
140	135	7	Corn Prod pf	10	137	137	137	136½
7¼	3¾	..	Coty	1500	7¼	7	7	6¾
35	28	2¶	Cream of Wheat	31500	34⅝	34	34½	34½
14½	8	..	Crosley Radio	300	13⅞	13	13	13⅝
			—D—					
7⅛	6	..	Davega St	500	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6½
41½	25¼	..	Deere & Co pf	1600	41½	39¼	41	39⅝
7⅝	3½	..	Hall Printing	600	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅞
21	14½	..	Harbison Walker	3200	21	20⅜	20⅜	20¼
4⅜	2⅞	..	Hat Corp of Am	50	4½	4⅜	4½	4
23	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	120	21	20½	21	20
96½	87¾	3¶	Hazel Atlas	500	96½	95¾	95¾	96½
3	1¼	..	Hayes Body	300	3	2¾	3	2¾
11	9	..	Hercules Motors	100	11	11	11	11
69	59	1½	Hercules Powder	600	68⅝	67	68½	65⅝
56	48½	3	Hershey Choc	100	54	54	54	53⅞
7¾	5½	..	Holland Furnace	1100	7¾	7½	7½	7¼
10	6¾	.12b	Hollander	200	10	10	10	9¾
330	310	12¶	Homestake Min	700	322	310	322	310
22¼	22	..	Houdaille Her A	1500	21	20	20	20¼
6⅞	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	4900	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
44⅜	40½	4.20	Household Fin pf	500	44⅛	43¾	44	..
29¾	21	..	Houston Oil	1100	29¼	28	28¾	27½
7¾	5½	..	Houston Oil new	1700	7⅝	6¾	7⅛	6⅞
38⅞	36½	3	Howe Sound	1800	38½	37⅛	37¾	37
10½	7½	..	Hudson & Man	500	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
22⅜	13⅝	..	Hudson Motor	12900	23¾	22½	23½	22
7¼	4	..	Hupp Motors	9600	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
			—I—					
38¼	28½	..	Ill Central	4000	38¼	36⅝

Financial: News and Comment

Compulsory Crop Restriction Now Seen as Coming

Voluntary Means Unsuccessful—Federal Action Foreseen

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 1—Coöperation among farmers to cut down their biggest crops has not succeeded as hoped for, and now compulsion appears very likely to be resorted to as the inevitable device to hold down production.

Earlier this week Mr. Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, said that the question of compulsion would be put up to the wheat growers. The Government did not get its goal of a 15 per cent reduction last year, but won only a 7.2 cut, and was able to claim that much only by adjusting figures.

Inquiry here yesterday indicates that farm leaders are generally for compulsion. If the Administration is going to act on the advice of the organized farmers, it seems scheduled to step in to curtail production where voluntary means have failed.

Agricultural "Chiselers"

Farmers who have refused to sign the acreage reduction agreements and have multiplied their crop while the great mass of the farmers was dividing it are the agricultural "chiselers," as they are dubbed in farm circles.

In wheat growing there are three kinds of these individualists: the farmer who grows wheat regularly and refuses to go along with the government and his neighbors; the farmer who previously grew little or no wheat but jumped into producing it regardless of the reduction campaign in the wheat regions; and the farmer who violates his contract to cut production.

Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declared yesterday that farm sentiment favored the government taking further measures to control production. He reported that resolutions were being adopted by farm groups in many parts of the country to this purpose. For two years, as chairman of the coöperating farm organizations, he has been a national leader of agriculture at Washington.

Mr. Clarence E. Huff, president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the largest grain cooperative the farmers of this country have ever built up, spoke likewise for compulsion.

Must Curb Minority

"When a substantial majority of the producers of any agricultural commodity have agreed to reduce acreage as a means of price protection to all producers of that commodity," said Mr. Huff, "it is manifestly unfair to allow a selfish minority to attempt to profit disproportionately.

"Compulsory control of this minority is still more necessary in the present emergency because uncontrolled they may destroy both the cooperating majority and themselves. Such control is legally possible, is in harmony with fundamental democratic principles and, in my opinion, would have the hearty support of the majority, thus making enforcement comparatively easy.

"Such legislation would seem to be the next logical step in a program by which the vast majority of producers are trying voluntarily to adjust production to profitable purchasing demand."

Compulsion is already working in limited areas with crops that readily yield to such control, it is pointed out here. Citrus fruit in California and Florida, rice, etc., are reported to be a quota and proration basis. However, the enormous size of the major crops such as cotton and wheat, with multitudes of farmers concerned and production spread over many states, has hitherto led most farm leaders to prefer voluntary control if effective.

Convinced as to Compulsion

Convinced now that compulsion is required, Mr. O'Neal and other farm chiefs of the same thought are turning to the question of how it may best be brought about. The Farm Bureau president yesterday outlined three plans as possibilities.

A proposal that has much favor among the Farm Bureaus is a tax to become operative if the majority of the producers of a commodity sign up to reduce. The tax would be on the product—wheat, cotton, etc. It would be rebated to the grower who coöperates. The grower who declined to join in cutting his production would get no rebate. The tax would be collected in the marketing of the commodity.

The second line of compulsion which is being worked on concerns licensing. Some advocate licensing of the producer by the Secretary of Agriculture and the fixing of quotas to be grown.

The licensing would be drawn so that all farmers could be licensed, but in practical operation, licensing would apply to those who refused to sign up to reduce and to those who violated their contracts.

"Most farm organizations do not want to license all farmers," commented Mr. O'Neal. "It is too hard to do and too hard to enforce. It would be better just to license the non-coöperator."

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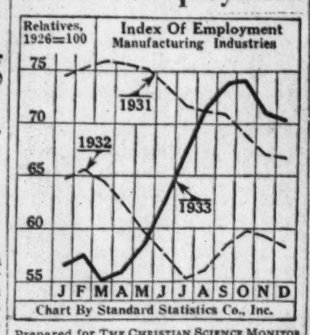
January May Show Gain in Employment



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JANUARY almost invariably shows a slight further decline in manufacturing employment from December.

This usually marks the low point of the winter months.

While full data are at present unavailable, it appears entirely possible that the January employment total may actually show a slight increase over that of last month.

Nations' Reserves Of Gold Revalued By New Statute

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Reckoned on the new gold value of the dollar, the world supply of monetary gold has jumped from some $12,000,000,000 to more than $20,000,000,000.

The United States monetary gold supply becomes about $6,800,000,000, in contrast to roughly $4,030,000,000, on the basis of the old dollar. American gold remains about one-third of the total world supply.

The next biggest hoard is that of the Bank of France, amounting to one-fourth of the world supply. The French Central Bank's reserve of yellow metal, according to its weekly statement, was $5,108,000,000, calculated on the new parity of 6.63 cents for the franc, although the franc has failed as yet to get up to that level. On its old parity of 3.92 cents, the French gold would have been reckoned at $3,020,000,000.

The Bank of England's gold, according to today's statement, presenting it in terms of the old gold pound—the pound has not yet been revalued in terms of gold—becomes in terms of the new gold dollar $1,578,000,000. This is the third biggest gold accumulation.

Spain comes next with monetary gold reserves of roughly $750,000,000, based on the new dollar, and Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands each have somewhat more than $600,000,000. Switzerland follows with some $560,000,000.

Japan's gold reserve becomes in our currancy roughly $250,000,000, and Argentina's, about $180,000,000.

The smallest gold reserve for a leading central bank is that of the Reichsbank. The German gold reserve is roughly $140,000,000.

Incomes, Work And Hours Change Little During December

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 — Employment, hours, and earnings in manufacturing industry for December showed only slight changes from their November levels, according to the National Industrial Conference Board's monthly report on employment conditions released today. Such changes as took place amounted in each case to less than 1 per cent. Employment, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings increased by fractions of 1 per cent, while average hours worked per week remained stationary.

The average industrial wage-earner in December, the Conference Board finds, worked 34 hours a week, earned 54.8 cents an hour, and received $18.58 in his weekly pay envelope. In the same month one year ago, weekly work time averaged 35.4 hours, at 46.7 cents an hour, yielding weekly earnings of $16.37. The buying power of the wage-earner's income increased during the year 10 per cent, owing to the fact that weekly earnings rose 13.5 per cent, while the cost of living advanced only 2.9 per cent.

January Dividend Changes Favorable

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Favorable dividend changes in January, numbering 188, were more numerous than in any month since December, 1930, while unfavorable changes, totaling 58, were fewer than in any January since 1929, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

Another favorable factor in the record for January was the payment by 31 companies of portions of the arrears on cumulative preferred dividends passed during the depression, paving the road to later resumptions.

Detailed figures comparing January, 1934; December, 1933; January, 1933, and January, 1932, follow:

	Jan. 1934	Dec. 1933	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1932
Total favorable	188	149	64	73
Increased	37	17	8	7
Resumed	67	55	17	12
Extra	58	69	23	42
Initial	26	8	16	12
Total unfavorable	58	57	135	264
Decreased	23	30	69	89
Passed	35	27	66	175

H. Parker Willis Joins Fitch Publishing Company

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Dr. H. Parker Willis, well-known authority on banking and monetary problems, has become associated with the Fitch Publishing Company as consulting economist, it was announced.

Dr. Willis was formerly secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, and for three years was a technical adviser to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Says Securities Act Prohibitory, Not Regulatory

Professor Bogen Thinks 1933 Banking Law Best Reform Contribution

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The Securities Act constitutes "prohibitory rather than regulatory" legislation, as a result of the sweeping severity of the civil liability provisions included, declared Dr. Jules I. Bogen, professor of finance at the Graduate School of Business Administration, New York University, in an address last night. Speaking before the school's alumni-extension conference on the National Recovery Act, Dr. Bogen, who is financial editor of the Journal of Commerce, offered some provisions of reform for the investment banking industry.

Dr. Bogen emphasized the acknowledged need for a federal law regulating security selling activity, and added that the "bitter controversy that has raged around the Federal Securities Act has been concerned with the civil liability provisions." He reviewed these briefly:

Liability Too Strict

Any officer, director of the corporation, accountant, appraiser or engineer who signs, prepares or certifies any part of the registered statement, required before the selling of an issue may begin, and every underwriter of the security is made liable for either "an untrue statement of a material fact," or the omission "to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading;" this civil liability may be enforced by any person acquiring the security, who may either tender the security and ask the return of the purchase price, or seek damage in case he has sold the issue at a loss. Thus, it was noted, any director of a corporation who has signed the registration statement and thereby becomes financially responsible may be subjected to an "enormous aggregate of judgments that may be handed down against him in suits arising out of the civil liability provisions of the law."

"Since the Securities Act of 1933 was passed, new issue activity has fallen to very low ebb," Dr. Bogan said. "Monetary instability and the usual depression influences have accounted for this in large part, but the severe civil liability provisions of the Securities Act have unquestionably been an important contributing factor."

Hits Long-Term Capital

Dr. Bogen pointed out that the influence of the act was reflected in the quality of new issues that are mainly distilling and brewing or investment trust enterprises which have little past financial data.

Viewing the problem of bringing the investment banking business into line with the "New Deal" of the Administration, Dr. Bogen advocated a broader reform program which would make a "repetition of the huge credit inflation of the decade 1921-30 impossible."

"The basic function of investment banking is the furnishing of long-term capital to industry and governments," he continued. "This is one of the most important and necessary functions in modern industrial society, and when it is not done well the stability of business is impaired. Unfortunately, under conditions which prevailed after the war, the investment banking mechanism of the country became overstimulated, and a mass of unnecessary securities were distributed by high-pressure selling methods that have been productive since of a great deal of popular resentment.

Banking Act of 1933

"The best assurance that the security market conditions of the decades of the twenties will not be permitted to happen again is contained in the Banking Act of 1933. The restrictions on brokers' loans made by corporations, and the strengthening of the power of the Federal Reserve Board to curb credit expansion by individual banks, represent far more significant contributions toward regulation of investment banking security activity for the future than the Securities Act itself.

"The investment banking industry may do much to this end itself through a suitable code under the NRA."

The following provisions to this end were presented:

1—Separation of wholesale from retail activities in security distribution.

2—Separation of security selling from investment trust activities.

3—Limitations on high pressure methods by security salesmen, and provision requiring that salesmen have a requisite amount of training in judging securities before engaging in such activity.

4—Limitations on "switching" and similar selling activities which often assume a high pressure character.

"Finally," Dr. Bogen concluded, "much can be done to raise the standards of security creation through tightening up our state corporation laws, as well as applying to large corporations standard accounting and financial practices by federal enactments."

U. S. Receiving Less Sugar From Puerto Rico

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Raw sugar shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States from Jan. 1 to Jan. 27 totaled 20,372 short tons—a decrease of 34.7 per cent when compared with shipments of 31,206 tons during a similar period last year. Refined shipments, however, were higher, totaling 14,706 tons against 9000 tons last year—a gain of 63.4 per cent.

Although the current crop is estimated at 876,000 tons, an increase of about 17 per cent, labor difficulties on the island have delayed production and shipments, according to a report from the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc.

Secretary of Treasury Issues New Gold Policy Regulations

Text of Gold Bullion Standard Rules Permitting Purchase or Sale of the Yellow Metal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — The Treasury Department yesterday issued the text of regulations designed to carry out the gold policy of the Government, immediately following upon the gold proclamation by the President. The text of the regulations follows:

AMENDMENT TO PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS
Issued Under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934

Section 1—The first paragraph of Section of the Provisional Regulations, issued Jan. 30, 1934, under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 is amended to read as follows:

"Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 of these regulations refer particularly to Section 3 of the act, and Articles 6 and 7 refer particularly to Sections 8 and 9, respectively, thereof."

Section 2. Article VI of said Provisional Regulations is deleted, and there is inserted in such regulations in lieu thereof the following three articles:

"ARTICLE VI. PURCHASE OF GOLD BY MINTS

"Sec. 35. The mints, subject to the conditions specified in these regulations and the general regulations governing the mints are authorized to purchase:

"(a) Gold recovered from natural deposits in the nited States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof and which shall not have entered into monetary or industrial use;

"(b) Unmelted scrap gold;

"(c) Gold imported into the United States after Jan. 30, 1934; and

"(d) Such other gold as may be authorized from time to time by ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury; provided, however, that no gold shall be purchased by any mint or assay office under the provisions of this article which, in the opinion of the mint, has been held at any time in noncompliance with the Act of March 9, 1933, any Executive orders or order of the Secretary of the Treasury issued thereunder, or in noncompliance with any regulations prescribed under such orders or licenses issued pursuant thereto, or which, in the opinion of the mint, has been acquired and held, transported, melted, or treated, or held in custody in violation of the act or regulations issued thereunder, including these regulations.

Provisions on Gold Deposits

"Sec. 36. Deposits.—Gold in the form of unmelted scrap gold, coins, bars, rings, and buttons will be received in amounts of not less than one troy ounce of fine gold. Gold in the form of retort, sponge, lumps, nuggets, grains and dust, in their native state free from earth and stone, or nearly so, will be received in amounts of not less than two troy ounces of fine gold. Deposits of gold shall not contain less than 200 parts of gold in 1000 by assay. In the case of gold forwarded to a mint by mail or express, a letter of transmittal shall be sent with each package. When there is a material discrepancy between the actual and invoice weights of a deposit, further action in regard to it will be deferred pending communication with the depositor.

"Sec. 37. Rejection of gold by mint—Deposits of gold which do not conform to the requirements of Section 35 or 36, or which otherwise are unsuitable for mint treatment, shall be rejected and returned to the person delivering the same at his risk and expense. Any deposit of gold which has been held at any time in noncompliance with the act of March 9, 1933, any Executive orders or orders of the Secretary of the Treasury issued thereunder, or in non-compliance with any regulations prescribed under such orders or licenses issued pursuant thereto or in non-compliance with the act and any regulations issued thereunder, including these regulations, or any licenses issued pursuant thereto or hereto may be held subject to the penalties provided in Section 12 hereof, or Section 2 or 3 of said act of March 9, 1933.

"Sec. 38. Gold recovered from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof—(1) The mints shall not purchase any gold under clause (a) of Section 35 unless the deposit of such gold is accompanied by a properly executed affidavit as follows:

"An affidavit on Form TG-19 shall be filed with each delivery of gold by persons who have recovered such gold by mining or panning in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; provided, however, that such persons delivering gold in the form of nuggets or dust having an aggregate weight of not more than five ounces, which they have recovered from mining or panning in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, may accompany such delivery with full and complete information on Form TG-19 without the requirement of an oath.

Affidavits on Gold Deliveries

"An affidavit on Form TG-20 shall be filed with each delivery of gold by persons who have recovered such gold from gold-bearing materials in the regular course of their business of operating a custom mill, smelter or refinery.

"An affidavit on form TG-21, together with a statement also under oath giving (a) the names of the persons from whom gold was purchased; (b) amount and description of each lot of gold purchased; (c) the location of the mine or placer deposit from which each lot was taken, and (d) the period within which such gold was taken from the mine or placer deposit, shall be filed with each such delivery of gold by persons who have purchased such gold directly from the persons who have mined or panned such gold.

"In addition such persons shall show that the gold was acquired, held, melted and treated, and transported by them in accordance with a license issued pursuant to Section 23 hereof, or that such acquisition, holding, melting and treating, and transportation is permitted under Article II without necessity of holding a license.

"Sec. 39. Unmelted scrap gold—No deposit of unmelted scrap gold shall be accepted unless accompanied by a properly executed affidavit on form TG-22. In addition the depositors of such gold shall establish to the satisfaction of the mint that the gold was acquired, held and transported by them in accordance with a license issued pursuant to these regulations.

Gold Entering the Country

"Sec. 40. Imported Gold — The mints are authorized to purchase only such gold imported into the United States as has been in customs custody throughout the period in which it shall have been situated within the customs limits of the continental United States, and then only subject to the following provisions:

"(1) Notation Upon Entry—Upon formal entry into the United States of any gold intended for sale to a mint under this article, the importer shall declare to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry where the gold is formally entered that the gold is entered for such sale. The collector shall make a notation of this declaration upon the entry and forward a copy to the mint designated by the importer.

"(2) Upon the deposit of the gold with the mint designated by the importer, the importer shall file an affidavit executed in duplicate on Form TG-23.

"Sec. 41. Records and Reports—Every person delivering gold in accordance with this article, who is required to be licensed to hold gold, shall keep an exact record of all gold mined, acquired, and all deliveries of gold made by such person as provided in Section 26 hereof, and shall file with the mint which issued the license the reports required under Section 27 hereof. The mints shall not purchase gold under the provisions of this article from any person who has failed to comply with these regulations or the terms of his license.

"Sec. 42. Purchase Price—The mints shall pay for all gold purchased by them in accordance with this article $35 (less one-fourth of 1 per cent) per troy ounce of fine gold, but shall retain from such purchase price an amount equal to all mint charges. This price may be changed by the Secretary of the Treasury without notice other than by notice of such change mailed or telegraphed to the mints.

"ARTICLE VII. SALE OF GOLD BY MINTS.

"Sec. 43. Each mint is authorized to sell gold to persons licensed by it to acquire such gold for use in industry, profession or art: Provided, however, that no mint may sell gold to any person in any amount which, in the opinion of such mint, exceeds the amount actually required by such licensee for a period of three months. Prior to the sale of any gold under this article, the mint shall require the purchaser to execute and file in duplicate an affidavit on Form TG-24, or if such purchaser is in the business of furnishing gold for use in industries, professions and arts, on Form TG-25. The mints are authorized to refuse to sell gold in amounts less than twenty-five ounces, and shall not sell gold under the provisions of this article to any person who has failed to comply with these regulations or the terms of his license.

Sale Price of $35 Is Set

"Sec. 44. Sale Price—The mints shall charge for all gold sold under this article $35 (plus one-fourth of 1 per cent) per troy ounce of fine gold. This price may be changed by the Secretary of the Treasury without notice other than by notice of such change mailed or telegraphed to the mints.

"ARTICLE VIII. TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

"Sec. 45. Licenses issued by the United States mints and assay offices on Form TGL-4 and TGL-4A, shall until March 15, 1934, be deemed licenses under Section 23 hereof. Such licenses on Form TGL-4 will authorize the licensee until March 15, 1934, to acquire—

"(1) Gold held under license TGL-4 or TGL-4A or under license TGL-12, TGL-13 or TGL-14 issued pursuant to these regulations;

"(2) Unmelted scrap gold from persons who acquired and held such gold lawfully; or

"(3) Gold bullion from the mint which issued his license; and to hold, transport, melt and treat gold now lawfully held or so acquired in amounts authorized by the license. Such licenses on Form EGL-4A will authorize the licensee until March 15, 1934, to acquire and hold unmelted scrap gold;

"(1) Held under license TGL-4A or under license TGL-12, issued pursuant to these regulations; or

"(2) From persons who acquired and hold unmelted scrap gold lawfully;

"And to hold and transport unmelted scrap gold now lawfully held or so acquired in amounts authorized by the license.

"Sec. 46 Licenses to hold gold in custody, issued by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury on Form TGL-1 and TGL-2 up to and including March 15, 1934, shall be deemed licenses to hold such gold in custody subject to the conditions prescribed therein, unless sooner terminated by the term thereof.

"Sec. 3. The foregoing amendments to the provisional regulations issued Jan. 30, 1934, under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, deemed necessary and proper by the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the purposes of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved Jan. 30, 1934, are issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President under authority of said act.

"Henry Morgenthau Jr.,
"Secretary of the Treasury

"Approved:
"Franklin D. Roosevelt,
"The White House,
"Jan. 31, 1934."

British Expert Says Way Out Is More Production

Hawtrey Thinks Flow of Money Must Be Adjusted to Goods Flow

LONDON—The fallacy of regarding the present world trade depression has just been shown up here by Mr. Ralph G. Hawtrey, the British economist.

"What is needed to relieve the accumulation of natural products is not less production but more. . . .

"In order that an economic community based on private profit may function it is essential that the flow of money be adjusted to the flow of goods. The flow of money is regulated by the banking system. . . .

The Vicious Circle

"At the time of the Wall Street crisis and after, the banking systems of the world so worked as to interrupt the flow of money. The result has been a vicious circle. The incomes derived from production have fallen because the prices at which the products can be sold have fallen. But the prices have fallen just because the incomes have fallen for it is incomes that furnish demands for products of all kinds. . . .

"If the vicious circle can be broken and the flow of money revived, demand will expand, manufacturing activity will be restored, and with it the demand for natural products. . ."

These heartening sentences are taken from an extraordinarily informative address given by Mr. Hawtrey at a recent luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

Mr. Hawtrey is an assistant secretary of the British Treasury, but the views he expressed are personal to himself. They are regarded here as adducing weighty evidence on the side of President Roosevelt's National Recovery measures.

Factor of Leisure

Mr. Hawtrey went on to point out that because trade depression is not due to overproduction it does not necessarily follow that there cannot be such overproduction relatively to the human effort involved. He here referred to such enhancement in output, due to mass production and other improvement, as might enable the workers' leisure to be increased. If such leisure were not taken advantage of, output might grow beyond ability to consume. In that case increase in savings wolud result. "Savings," he continued, "are applied directly or indirectly to investment and thus are spent on capital goods. But what if there were a glut of capital goods? That means that the openings for income-yielding investments are exhausted. If no remunerative capital outlay remains to be undertaken, the rate of interest will fall to zero. If that happens, the failure of demand for consumable goods is no longer made good by an additional demand for capital goods. The vicious circle of depression may be started.

"That that is not the cause of the present depression is proved by the fact that the rate of interest has not fallen to zero. The short-term rate has in some countries very nearly done so, but it is the long-term rate that is significant for this purpose, and that is not so low as at some previous periods.

Depression Traceable

"Much has been written of the great progress of mass production, which enables the real cost of a product to be enormously reduced, provided that the demand is sufficient to absorb a greatly increased output. The field of mass production may be found to be very wide. But it can hardly cover all products. There will always be a residue of economic activities, which require individual judgment, taste or initiative.

"If at some future time mass production and similar improvements have reduced the real costs of a number of products to a small fraction of what they are now, that will simply mean that those products occupy a correspondingly small part of the world's productive power. A greater proportion of productive power will be devoted to distribution and to what may be called individuality products. Efforts will be devoted to applied arts, to improving the beauty and amenities of the community's environment, to science and learning, to sport and entertainment. A reduction of the relative predominance of factory production in human activity could hardly be a matter for regret though in the case of this, as of other great economic changes, distress could be caused if it occurred too rapidly."

Mr Hawtrey's conclusion is thus the encouraging one that the present world trade depression is eminently tractable provided only that two conditions be fulfilled.

These conditions are both within human control. Social and monetary arrangements must be attuned to the new circumstances which have arisen. The rate of production must not be further speeded up by other than reasonably gradual amounts at one time.

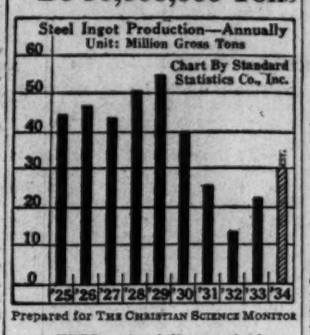
Minimum Oil Price Order Is Now Revoked by Ickes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Secretary Ickes, oil administrator, today revoked his administrative order of Oct. 16 proposing minimum prices for petroleum and its products. The schedule was to have become effective today, but the recently approved purchase and marketing agreements made it unnecessary.

France Loses More Gold In Week Ended Jan. 26

PARIS, Feb. 1 (AP)—The gold flow outward was reported today as increasing slightly, even before the American equalization fund starts operating. The Bank of France, during the week ending Jan. 26, lost 106,000,000 francs in gold as compared with 93,000,000 francs in the previous week.

Steel Output May Be 30,000,000 Tons



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AFTER carefully weighing prospects of each of the leading consuming outlets, the Standard Statistics Company tentatively forecasts steel production this year at, or somewhat above, 30,000,000 tons.

This would be a gain of somewhat more than 30 per cent over the 1933 total, and would engage the industry's raw steel making facilities at an average of close to 45 per cent of rated capacity.

American Dollar Closes at $4.97¾ In London Market

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The new American dollar, its value fixed at 59.06 cents by President Roosevelt, closed at $4.97¾ to the British pound today after the most tense day in many months in the London money market.

The closing quotation was only ¾ of a cent to the pound weaker than yesterday.

Withstanding all the influences of a monetary situation bristling with uncertainties on account of the President's devaluation proclamation, the London market quickly adjusted its rate to the new gold price.

While the "kaffir ring" on the stock market stirred up excitement as gold shares gained, the exchange market revealed no sensational changes.

The dollar opened at $5.03½ to the pound, weakened to $5.04½—at which point it had depreciated 7½ cents to the pound since yesterday's close—then, in the early afternoon, strengthened by good general buying rose to $5.02.

The impetus was given by a general demand for commercial purposes, for the repatriation of American funds, and to send British money into the operations on Wall Street where traders expected prices to improve.

The French franc received support from all quarters, and rose rapidly to the firm figure of 78.06 to the pound and then closed at 78.33 as compared with yesterday's close of 79.53.

The German mark closed at 12.95½ to the pound, and the Dutch guilder at 7.66½.

Farm Areas Note Betterment From Federal Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 — Credit for causing a "notable and significant change" in farm conditions in the Middle West is given the Federal Government by the corn belt farm dailies, which said today that one aspect of the change is "more money in circulation, right where people can see it, and feel it," and the other is "confidence in the outlook."

The result, the joint statement from the four livestock publications says, "is most encouraging, for when people begin to feel better, they begin to plan for the future, to make investment commitments, and to buy."

"The CWA money perhaps should have the credit for serving as the starter, no matter what the ultimate fate of this project may be," it continues.

The papers joining in the report of better farm outlook in the corn belt are the Chicago Daily Drovers Journal, Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman, Kansas City Daily Drovers Telegram and the St. Louis Daily Livestock Reporter.

Cotton Consumption Largest Since 1929

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Consumption of cotton by domestic mills during the last five months of 1933 was reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to have been the largest for that period since 1929-30.

Domestic consumption totaled 2,416,000 bales. The Bureau predicts a further increase in the figures for mills consumption during January due to a marked increase in cotton textile sales and discontinuance after December of the NRA 16-hour maximum of weekly activity.

The cotton textile situation was little changed in December from the preceding month and mill activity in the Orient continued at "very high levels."

Laredo-Mexico Highway To Be Ready in October

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (By U. P.)—Assurance that the Laredo-Mexico City section of the Pan American Highway will be opened in October, 1934, was given by Mexican highway officials here yesterday. Señor Angel Aragon, subdirector, and Señor José Rivera of the National Highway Commission, revealed that plans for the official celebration are already made.

The entire loan was handled by banks of Mexico, without foreign assistance. Authorized by a decree signed less than a week ago, the issue amounts to 20,000,000 pesos (currently $5,600,000), most of which will go toward the highway project. The project involves employment of 15,000 men, with the Federal Government furnishing 10,000 and the remainder under the states.

National Credit Rests on Higher Taxes, Is Claim

Bank Says Huge Public Debt Will Burden Every Person in Country

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Only increased taxes affecting every person in the country can maintain national credit in the face of the huge public debt, it is stated in the current issue of the Index, published by the New York Trust Company.

With an estimated further increase in the public debt by June 30, 1935, to $31,834,000,000, the Index figures that this will represent almost $250 for every man, woman and child in the country, "although it will not be collected on that simple basis," it is added.

Total cost of the depression and the recovery program to the American people, on the basis of the prospective increase in the public debt between June 30, 1930, and June 30, 1935, is placed approximately at $15,649,000,000. Outstanding obligations representing wartime expenditures constitute the greater part of the remaining debt.

"In the final analysis," the Index says, the payment of the debt "must be met directly by the nation's taxpayers."

Need for Economy

"No bookkeeping device can obviate the necessity for a future program of economy and taxation which will not only bring the receipts of the Federal Government within the total of both ordinary and emergency expenditures, but will also provide, over and above such a balance, the funds necessary for debt retirement," the article continues.

"President Roosevelt believes that such a policy will be possible in 1936. It must be noted, however, that even the limit upon debt increase which he proposes is contingent upon the success of the recovery measures now underway, both in assuming that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation can start repaying its loans in 1935 and in estimating tax receipts upon a marked improvement in industrial production. If the expected recovery fails to materialize and the Government has recourse to further borrowing, which would appear inescapable, none can say what future total the public debt may attain.

Record Taxation

"It is clear, in any event, that provision for future balanced budgets which will include interest charges on this debt, to say nothing of charges for its gradual retirement, will impose upon the American people a heavier burden than any in their past history. Inclusion in the debt of funds advanced for various self-liquidating projects and the possibility of refunding operations to decrease prevailing interest rates do not modify the inescapable conclusion that only increased taxes affecting every person in the country can maintain national credit.

"A true balance between the Government's income and total expenditures remains the first essential to strong national finance and postponement of any possibility of obtaining such a balance until 1936, at the very earliest, makes the problem even more serious than had been generally anticipated."

January Business 18 Per Cent Above Like Month in 1933

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—"Aggregate industrial activity for the first month of 1934 has been some 18 per cent above that of January, 1933," says Standard Statistics in its weekly summary of general business, "Recovery since the year-end shutdowns has been sharp, and most lines have participated. Revival in the capital goods industries has been of relatively greater breadth, both because of the extremely low levels previously reached and the concentration of recent Government efforts in stimulating the heavier trades in which the preponderant proportion of workers are employed.

"Among the consuming lines, general trade at retail has been stimulated materially during recent weeks. Sales volumes are especially favorable in the West and South.

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The Young Folks' Page

The Hidden Elk

By RUSSELL GORDON CARTER

Part III

GRADUALLY the long, narrow ribbon of sky above the ravine changed from black to gray. Dawn! Almost numb with cold, but still steadfastly refusing to let it overpower him, William gazed upward. Trees and bushes far up there on the sides of the ravine were dusted white. The wind booming out of the northwest sent the powdery snow flyng, but the storm had ceased; he air was free of freshly falling flakes.

From somewhere far off came the faint report of a gun. A second report followed it. William clenched his fists. The open season had begun, and men were out there in the woods, trying to kill inoffensive creatures like Charley! Not because they were hungry and needed the meat, but because to go out and kill deer was a thing called sport. "Sport!" he muttered angrily. "I don't see it!"

Well, no hunter was going to kill Old Charley! William gazed about him. The elk was in an excellent hiding place—and yet, would it be humanly possible to keep him there for three whole days? "No," he decided, "the thing to do is go and find someone who will help me to lead the old fellow home to Timbervale!"

Leaving the ravine, he made his way southward along the slope. Somehow he felt stronger and more confident. No fear now of losing his way!

"Hello!" he exclaimed abruptly. "Who's that, I wonder? It isn't a hunter, because he hasn't a gun."

A Search Party

Some 300 yards ahead of him a man in a red and black mackinaw was just emerging from a thicket of junipers. At sight of William, he suddenly turned and waved his hand, and in that instant the boy recognized Jacqueline's father, Senator Martin. A few seconds later a group of three men in storm coats and mackinaws followed the Senator out from the tangle of junipers, and among them William spied the tall figure of his own father. This of course was a search party, and they were looking for him. . . .

He quickened his stride as the others hurried forward. Presently he was in the midst of the group, and his father's hands were upon his shoulders. . . .

"William, my boy!"

As briefly as possible he gave an account of his adventures—how he had set forth in quest of Old Charley, how he had succeeded in finding the elk but had been unable to lead him home, and then how the two of them had spent the night together. "And now," he concluded triumphantly, "Old Charley won't have a thing to worry about, because we can certainly get him to Timbervale where he'll be safe!"

The four men looked at one another.

It was the Senator who spoke first. "And you mean to tell us, my boy, that that was what you intended to do all by yourself yesterday when you started out?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "Only I guess I reckoned on a little too much!"

The Senator exchanged glances with Mr. Thomas and the others. "Well," he said, "my daughter told me that was your purpose, but to be frank, I couldn't quite credit it! Now tell us, how far from here is the elk?"

"Back yonder not more than a quarter of a mile, well hidden in a deep ravine!" In his eagerness and excitement William had forgotten his hunger and weariness. He added impulsively. "He prob'ly won't want to come all the distance, but there are five of us, and we can make him come! It's for his own good."

The Senator nodded. "Well, boys," he said, addressing the others, "what do you say? I admit I have a fondness and a soft heart not only for Old Charley but also for all the rest of the wild creatures in these woods. Shall we go on and fetch the elk?"

"Let's go," replied the others.

And with William and his father in the lead, the party pushed onward toward the ravine . . .

Upward of half an hour later Old Charley was on his way to Timbervale. The elk's mood that crisp morning, the first day of the open season, was such that William alone would probably have had little trouble in leading him the five miles to the village. Charley seemed to be tremendously pleased with himself! Like a drum major, between two of the men, he marched with head well up, his great antlers towering . . .

It was past 10 o'clock when the little procession reached Timbervale, and to William's delight, Jacqueline was among those who watched them come down the slope from the woods. But the boy saw little of what happened after that, for his mother took the reins into her own hands. She gave her son a hot breakfast and then ordered him to bed! Before he fell asleep he heard the whistle of the one train that stopped at Timbervale each day—and that was his last definite recollection.

The daily train was more crowded than usual, and among the 14 passengers who got off—an unusually large number for Timbervale!—nine were sportsmen eager for elk. The first one they saw was Old Charley; they were bound to see him as they went through the village, on their way to the woods. Tethered to a clothes pole in Senator Martin's back yard, with Jacqueline stroking his nose, he viewed them calmly with big gentle trusting eyes, unaware that the guns that they carried over their shoulders meant death for many of his companions.

A week later William and Jacqueline were going from house to house, bearing a long paper at the top of which was a brief typewritten paragraph that began: "We, the undersigned, hereby protest against an open season on elk—"

After three days of slaughter, it was not difficult to obtain signatures; fully four-fifths of the village wrote their names on the paper. The idea had been Jacqueline's, but William was with her when she handed the paper, with 674 signatures, to her father. . . .

At the next session of the Legislature Senator Martin presented a bill advocating a closed season on elk, and pressed for its passage with all the power at his command, placing before his colleagues argument after argument and list after list of names of those who wished to see such a measure enacted into law.

And it was enacted into law, despite strong opposition!

William first learned the good news from Jacqueline. It was a moment for rejoicing! "Now we know that Old Charley will be safe!" he exclaimed. "Yes, and all his companions out there in the woods, besides! Your father is a peach, Jacqueline!"

She nodded. "Just the same, William, if it hadn't been for you, I doubt if he would have been so enthusiastic. You see, the way you went out to find Old Charley that afternoon—remember? Well, it stirred my father up somehow, and—well, this is the result!"

William made no comment. He was thinking of Old Charley, wondering if the friendly old fellow felt like having his nose scratched. . . .

[The End]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Row (Left to Right)—Reissue of Stamp for British Forces in Egypt, Inscribed "Letter Seal." Current Indian Stamp, Overprinted "Kuwait." Egyptian Air Mail Stamp Issued in Honor of Recent International Aviation Congress Held at Cairo. Lower Row (Left to Right)—German Charity Stamp. Christmas Seal Stamp for Use of British Forces in Egypt. Annual Charity Stamp of Luxembourg. One of a New Set of Stamps Just Issued by Haiti

The Stamp Corner

By FRANK L. WILSON

THE National Stamp Exhibition of 1934 will open at Rockefeller Center, New York City, on Feb. 10, and will continue through to Feb. 18. This exhibition will be the largest of its kind since the International Stamp Exhibition of 1926, and will occupy the entire thirty-fifth floor and part of another of the main building at Rockefeller Center.

There will be 400 to 500 frames in which famous stamp collections from the world will be on display. Among the exhibits will be that of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and several frames will display the stamps and other securities of the Government as well as views illustrating the various processes of manufacture. There will also be an interesting exhibit of the American Bank Note Company showing some of their beautiful philatelic engravings.

At the exhibit will be numerous booths in which the various stamp dealers and manufacturers will display their wares. The Government will install a branch of the Philatelic Agency on one of the floors at which the new Byrd imperforates (see note under United States) as well as many other late stamps not now obtainable at regular post offices will be on sale.

A special postmark and cancellation will be used on all mail posted at the Exhibition branch post office and First Day covers of the new Byrd imperforates will bear the date of Feb. 10, 1934. This stamp exhibition is sponsored by the New York American and is indorsed by more than 40 of the leading philatelic societies.

Colombian Republic and Costa Rica

The 400th anniversary of the City of Cartagena is commemorated by the Colombian Republic with a special surcharge on four of the present series of air mail stamps. Also there was issued a special 5-cent brown stamp, roughly lithographed, showing the portrait of P. de. Heredia.

A new set of 13 air mail stamps have just been printed for Costa Rica by the American Bank Note Company. This set is also overprinted "OFICIAL" for official use.

Cuba

An echo of the present disturbances in the Island of Cuba is the overprinting of the current 1-cent green and 3-cent violet stamps. On the 1-cent the overprint is in red and reads "GOBIERNO-REVOLUCIONARIO—4-9-1933" and on the 3-cent the same overprint is in black with the additional surcharge of the numeral "2" in each of the four corners with two parallel bars at each side connecting the numerals vertically.

Egypt

Egypt issued five values of air mail stamps in honor of the recent International Aviation Congress held at Cairo. The 5m red brown, 10m violet, 13m terra cotta, and 15m purple values show various types of airplanes, and the 20m blue shows a view of a Zeppelin in flight. See illustration.

The old type "POSTAL SEAL" stamp for use by the British forces in Egypt has been reissued inscribed "LETTER SEAL." This is the 1pi red and blue. See illustration.

A special 3m brown violet Christmas Seal stamp was issued by Egypt for use of the British forces there. See illustration.

Finland

During the month just ended, Finland has placed on sale a set of three Charity stamps. The 1¼M+10p shows a portrait of Evert Horn, who served as an officer in the army under Charles IX in the war against Russia. He later became a commander in the Swedish army. The 2M+20p shows a portrait of Torsten Stalhanske, a famous leader of the Finnish cavalry. He served under the famous Swedish King Adolfus II during the Thirty Years' War. The 2¼M+25p shows a portrait of Jaakko de la Gardie, a famous Finnish soldier, who conquered Novgorod in 1611.

Germany

The new Charity stamps are the 1924 issue overprinted "1923-1933." The set is printed in a horizontal strip of four values in the center of a large single sheet, and perforated. The net value of the sheet is 85 pf. and this sold for 3.5 marks, the difference being given to charity. See illustration.

Haiti

A very interesting set of pictorials has just been issued by Haiti. There are seven values to the set. The 3-cent orange shows a portrait of President Vincent, the 5-cent green a view of the Aqueduct of Prince, the 10-cent rose Fort National, the 25-cent blue Sans Souci, the 50-cent brown Chapel of Christopher-Milot, the 1 G green the Gallery of the Roi-Citadelle and the 2.5 G olive the Battery of Vallieres. The 50-cent orange air mail pictures a plane flying over the Citadelle as does also the 1 G ultramarine.

Other New Issues

Current stamps of India are being overprinted with the state name of "Kuwait." These stamps comprise several values of the postage, postage dues and air mails. See illustration.

The annual Charity stamps of Luxembourg show a portrait of Count Henry VII of Luxembourg, who reigned from 1288 to 1310 and was elected King and Emperor of Germany at Frankfurt-am-Main. See illustration.

In connection with the Tenth Far Eastern Championship Games to be held at Manila May 12 to 19 the Philippine Government will issue a set of three stamps. The 2-cent range will represent baseball, the 6-cent purple, tennis, and the 16-cent blue, basketball. This set will be on sale in April. The Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation will promote the games and teams from Japan, India, Siam, China and Indo-China have signified their intention to participate.

In celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Colony of St. Helena, a special set of pictorials will shortly appear.

In honor of the Pan-American Conference, Uruguay has issued a set of triangular-shaped stamps of six values, each of which is tricolored.

United States

The Government has honored the National Stamp Exhibition, to be held at New York City this month, by a special printing of the Byrd Little America 3-cent stamps in sheets of six stamps each. The sheets have a value of 18 cents and are imperforate and ungummed. The stamps are good for postage, but will only be on sale at the branch post office at the exhibition from Feb. 10 to 18, and at the philatelic agency at Washington from Feb. 19.

The writer of this column will be at the exhibition on the opening day, Feb. 10, and will be glad to accommodate any of our readers who wish a first-day cover mailed from the exhibition branch post office on that day. There will be no charge other than the cost of the stamps themselves. Please advise whether one stamp (3 cents) is wished or a full sheet (18 cents). Remit with self-addressed envelope direct to Frank L. Wilson, 8015 Grenfell Avenue, Kew Gardens, N. Y.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Boys

Cecil A. J., Weatherford, Texas. From all over the world.

Bernardina S., San Antonio, Cuba. From America.

From Girls

Ethel Hathaway (11), Beatrice, Nebraska. Likes to swim and skate. Especially from Australia, New Zealand, Holland, and Egypt.

Hope V. (13), Grahamstown, South Africa. From Japan, Italy, America, England and Australia. Interested in sports, climbing and writing, both poetry and prose.

Sheila Y. (13), San Francisco, California. Will exchange stamps with correspondents in foreign countries.

Shirley L. (15), Seattle, Washington. Stamp collector. Would like to hear from Europe.

Marjorie Boag (18), Palmerston North, New Zealand. From Canada and United States.

Over 20

Thelma E., Hollywood, California. Interested in music, books, poetry and sports.

Jean MacL., Washington, Pennsylvania. Real hobby is acting, but also interested in scrapbooks, reading, and moving pictures.

Ralph P., Detroit, Michigan. Especially interested in photography and stamp collectors in North Borneo, Jamaica, Norway, Newfoundland, Turkey, Egypt, New Zealand and the Netherlands.

Ruth W., New York, New York. A business girl interested in music.

Herbert T. J., St. Louis, Missouri. College student interested in ships, stamps, and naval cancellations. Would like a foreign correspondent.

Talks on Art and Artists

IV—Repetition and Design

HAVE you ever had the fun of arranging a design, changing the forms, putting them here, then there, until at last you had an arrangement that pleased you? Have you ever thought about the designs in sculpture and painting?

On this page is the reproduction of a sculpture from Egypt, made thousands of years ago. It is a bas-relief, that is, the figures are raised up from the background, so that we are able to get a feeling of roundness and modeling. Such sculpture is said to be in relief. The Egyptians have left many bas-reliefs in stone, telling the story of their daily life and showing us the way they did things. These amusing donkeys are treading out the corn in perfect unison, driven along by their serious-looking master. The donkeys seem to be enjoying it more than their driver.

The sculptor has arranged them in such a way that they make a design. They are more than donkeys in a row. Note this feeling for design. Each line represents something in its relation to the other lines. It is the intelligent use and selection of lines and form that makes pictures or sculpture speak to us, that makes them come alive, and if you study them you will begin to feel what the artist has felt.

Pisanello's Horses

Now from the donkeys to the horses. There is just as much difference in the feeling of these works as there is between the animals. But first something about the artist Pisanello, who drew and painted these wonderful animals that have so much of the grace of living creatures. In the Louvre Museum in Paris there is a collection of these animals—horses, dogs, a wolf, a leopard with a collar, showing it was kept as a pet, and some beautiful birds.

Few artists, if any, have surpassed Pisanello in careful observation. He was a painter of the courts of the sketches of costumes for the ladies of the court with flowing robes and beautiful headdresses planned from his brush.

Pisanello was an extraordinary draftsman. He made sketches and drawings of everything he found interesting and when he had an order for work he could draw upon his wonderful collection.

The water color from which one illustration is reproduced, is from one of his sketches. He has seen these horses as more than beasts to ride upon, and quite as elegant in their way as those for whom he has designed costumes. One can almost feel that they may have been having a quiet conversation while waiting for their respective riders. Pisanello thoroughly understands them and has faithfully drawn their forms. However, he has done more than this—he has seen them as a design, seen their forms as making up something quite as lovely as a pattern for the brocade of a royal robe.

But can horses make designs? Yes, for the same graceful curves that make up a pleasing design may be found here. What a wonderful quality he has in his line, so sure, so fine, and how carefully it models the form! The head in itself makes a lovely design, the harness falling down so gracefully and followed out by the lines of his nose makes a form almost like a flower.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Treading Out the Corn. An Egyptian Bas-Relief From Tomb of Ti, Sakkara.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

From a Water Color by Pisanello. Collection of the Louvre.

The Importance of Spacing

In a picture the space around the subject is almost as important as the subject itself. Here the spacing between the legs of the horses becomes as distinct a form as the legs themselves because of Pisanello's feeling for design. It makes a pattern throughout the whole. The space between the two horses does not separate them for the tassel hanging from the chin strap of the one horse flows over in such a way as to unite them in one design. The space around the forms and the beauty of the forms themselves bring out a sense of design throughout the picture.

In future, when you look at pictures, try to note this sense of design and find enjoyment in it.

E. S.

[The next article in this series will appear on March 1.]

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

The Mail Bag

Reykjavik, Iceland

Dear Editor:

I am an Icelandic girl who would like to get correspondents from all parts of the world. I live in Reykjavik and am interested in snaps, music, dancing and also books. I am 16 years old.

My school is the Commercial School here in Reykjavik, which is the only one of its kind in Iceland. If anyone would like to write to me, I would be very grateful.

—— Hanna H.

Auckland, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been interested in international correspondence and would be very grateful if you would help me to obtain pen friends in any part of the world.

It is my object to gain as many friends as possible through the Mail Bag, so that we may exchange ideas and experiences, increase our knowledge of world affairs, and learn where and how sports, living conditions, and the control of public institutions differ.

I am keenly interested in dramatic work, in both the theoretical and practical sides of radio, and in French, and am studying Esperanto, so as to be able to correspond with boys in countries where English or French is not taught. I am 14 years old. —— Allan P. F.

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear Editor:

This letter is to thank you very much for publishing a letter of mine about a year ago. By means of this letter I gained 18 correspondents, all of whom are very interesting.

I should also like very much to thank the Monitor for its articles on the Home Forum page.

The Editor Puzzles recently proved their use to me, for when correcting a story I wrote today, I found the information I had picked up in so pleasant a manner extremely useful.

Some of the maps published in the Monitor are also very useful in school work.

Thanking you very much and wishing you continued success,

—— Clara E. C.

Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Editor:

I am writing to Miss Amy H-S. of Hellensburgh, Dumbartonshire, Scotland and would appreciate it if you forward my letter to her.

I also wish to thank you for all that you and your paper have taught me and done to broaden me. I have only had foreign correspondents since last summer but I have now made it my main hobby. It has helped me in my writing and world knowledge and I am always using it in my school work. This past winter I was accepted on the staff of our high school magazine, the "Whisp," and I feel safe in saying that I owe this honor to the Mail Bag.

Thanking you again for your services, —— Ruth K.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

We are writing this letter in answer to the letter printed in the issue of Thursday Dec. 28, from Hamburg, Germany and signed "Monitor Reading Group."

In this letter our friends in Germany asked if there were any similar groups in the United States. Our group, which we think was the fourth in this city, also holds regular semi-monthly meetings. We have fifteen members and a list of fifteen topics. Each member is allowed five minutes in which to read, comment upon or tell about the news in the Monitor covered by his or her topic. These topics are rotated among the members so that at each meeting we have a different topic to talk about.

We have a chairman who presides at our meetings, and they are open to all who are interested in our International Daily Newspaper and are not confined to Christian Scientists. Guests are permitted and are often brought by our members.

We could write much more but we will close by inviting the Hamburg Group to write direct to us. Any correspondence sent to me will be read before our group.

Monitor Reading Group 4
by C. M. B.

Poetry Day in Japan

So dearly do Japanese people love poetry that one day each year is set aside as Poetry Day. This comes at the New Year time. On this day there is a great Court ceremony. The Emperor chooses a subject and any one in the whole country may write a poem about it and present it at the palace. The best of these poems are chosen to be read at the Court and published in the newspapers.

The Japanese children, when mere babies, begin to learn to make the little poems called "hokkus." These tiny, terse, little poems are simple indeed, and sometimes have no more than 17 syllables. They are the tiniest poems in the whole world of poetry and as delicate and beautiful as they are brief. They reveal the reverent love of the Japanese people for the beauty that is to be found in flower and sky and all the world about them.

The morning-glory says in a little hokku dated several hundred years ago:

So soon I shall be gone,—
I'm but a morning-glory,
A fleeting face at dawn.

Of the sunflower we hear:

A rainy day in June, yet see,—
The sunflower turns its face
Toward the spot where the sun should be.

In their poetry, too, is expressed kindness and thoughtfulness for all living things—the little frogs, the butterflies, the bees. And, too, fine traits of character are stressed.

A happy custom in Japan is to speed a parting guest with good wishes made into original verses. These are chanted as a farewell. Another interesting custom is the giving of a "party" in honor of some very fine flowering bush or tree when it is at its best. The guests admire it and write verses about it on slips of paper. These are hung in the branches.

Indeed, the very thoughts of the people seem to be in poetry. As they go about their various duties they are making verses. In their hearts that love for the beauties of the changing seasons, the coming and going of the flowers, the clouds, the birds, all find expression in these simple and beautiful little verses.

Is it any wonder that a Poetry Day is celebrated in Japan? It is a day when boys and girls, grandmothers and grandfathers, pour out the secret treasures of their hearts in these precious little poems. And don't you think it is a day when each one is hoping and hoping that his poem may be found worthy to be read at Court?

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Construction Code Gives Labor Place On Planning Board

President's Signature Ends Difficulties of Many Months

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The great construction industry, employing in normal times up to 3,000,000 persons, was free today from the stifling effects of months of uncertainty over its NRA code. President Roosevelt added his signature late yesterday in time for it to be announced before the conclusion of the national convention of the Associated General Contractors.

An immediate resurgence of private building activity is confidently predicted here by leaders of the industry who have insisted for months that the uncertainty over code provisions had effectively dried up the normal stream of investment in new construction.

They believe that with a code in force which establishes minimum wages, hours of work and rules of fair practice, vast sums which have been held back will now be poured into building operations. It is estimated that an increase of one million in the number of persons employed in the industry will take place within the next six months. At present there are only 50,000 where there should be at least 2,500,000.

Wore Each Other Out

Final completion of the code came as a tremendous relief to individuals who have been striving against seemingly insuperable difficulties for a period of over three months. Labor's opposition has been more determined against this code than any other which has as yet gone through. And so effective has been this opposition that, although sent to the White House on Dec. 26 with General Johnson's approval, it is only now approved.

During that interim period labor's protests to the President succeeded in having it sent back to the NRA, where the whole involved problem was fought out once more.

Mere physical exhaustion is said to have been instrumental in finally resolving differences between the two contending forces.

The signing of the Construction Code leaves only one more giant industry—the graphic arts industry—to be codified. Its code, which includes the newspaper code, has been approved by General Johnson, and has been on President Roosevelt's desk almost as long as was the Construction Code. The graphic arts industry, which embraces commercial printing and publishing of all kinds, normally employs upwards of 1,500,000 persons.

In the Construction Code all branches of a multiform industry have been blanketed together with subordinate codes for the distinct sub-divisions. Final capitulation of Labor on skilled wages results in a flat minimum of 40 cents per hour. The only provision made for a skilled category is a wage of $12 to $15 a week for office workers depending on the population. Hours are limited to 40 a week.

Labor Lost

Labor has been insistent on graduated schedules of minimum wages for all categories of skilled labor, but the NRA resisted on the ground that it had no legal authority under the Recovery Act to arbitrarily fix wage scales from top to bottom. Its authority extended, it held, only to a minimum.

A compromise, entirely acceptable to the industry, provides for enforcement by the code authority of skilled wage scales in areas where a regional agreement has been reached through collective bargaining. This means that wherever Labor is sufficiently organized it can set up skilled wage scales which will become part of the local code system. Otherwise employers of each contractor will have to bargain individually.

Labor, however, derived some compensation for the defeat on skilled wages by gaining for the first time representation on a governing board of any industry. Under the code a national adjustment and planning board is set up comprising 10 representatives of labor, 10 of industry and an impartial chairman to be named by the President. It will act in an advisory capacity on questions of planning for the industry and will have authority to negotiate wage, hour and other working agreements.

South Africa Hunts For Great Painter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—South Africa is to be combed for a painter genius.

He is to be given every opportunity to place South Africa in the list of countries that have produced great painters.

This ambitious scheme has been made possible by the award of a scholarship by Mr. Victor S. Kark, a pioneer Johannesburg business man, who has always taken a keen interest in art.

The scholarship is one for $450, free of traveling expenses, and is for a young man born in South Africa who has not yet reached the age of 22. It will allow the successful applicant at least two years in Europe, going to an art school and visiting the most famous galleries on the Continent.

Welsh Workers Throng Improvement Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—Manual workers continue to head the list as regards the number of students connected with the Workers' Educational Movement in South Wales, according to the annual report of the Working Folks' College.

Altogether 5651 people attended tutorial classes during the year under review, the most popular subjects being industrial history and political science. Students in the self-improvement classes were made up from 1499 manual workers, 257 shop assistants, 237 domestic and home workers, 231 teachers, 61 foreman and 35 postal workers.

Narcotics Traffic On Welfare Island Stirs N. Y. Chamber

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—A resolution urging Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to appoint a special attorney-general to investigate the sale of narcotics on Welfare Island was adopted at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York here today.

The resolution referred to the recent revelations of the sale of narcotics on Welfare Island and declared that the "threatening proportions" which the traffic in narcotics had reached made a special investigation imperative. The resolutions was sponsored by a Special Committee on the Sale of Narcotics appointed by the Chamber at its last meeting. The committee reported that it would keep in touch with the situation and make further recommendations as various phases of the problem demand.

The seven-point pension reform program for New York City also was voted by the meeting. This program contains the essentials of pension reform bills introduced into the legislature by Assemblyman Herbert Brownell Jr., and backed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, with the exception of provision for amendment of the city charter to prevent political tampering with the pension laws in future.

Twenty years ago, the committee's report said, the city budget carried $4,300,000. By 1932, the amount had risen to $29,000,000. Unless a halt was called, it was reasonable to estimate that in another decade, the city will be called on for $60,000,000 a year, it continued.

Kinkead to Question Sankey in Connection With Lindbergh Case

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (AP)—A solution of the long-standing mystery of the kidnaping and slaying of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. was sought today through questioning of Verne Sankey, 42, one-time ranchman who allegedly turned to the "snatch" racket.

Sankey was seized late yesterday afternoon by federal agents and city detectives in a barber shop on information furnished by an anonymous source, and confessed, Mr. Melvin H. Purvis of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said, that he had participated in the kidnapings of Haskell Bohn of St. Paul and Charles Boettcher 2d, the Denver capitalist.

The former Gann (S. D.) ranchman and railroad engineer denied he had any connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping or the abductions of Edward G. Bremer of St. Paul and William Hamm Jr., also of St. Paul, but the authorities pushed their grilling of him in the hope of uncovering some new light on these "snatches," particularly the Lindbergh case.

From St. Paul, County Attorney M. F. Kinkead was en route to Chicago to aid in the investigation. It was Kinkead who announced early last month that he had found evidence which he said indicated that Sankey, long sought by the law, had had some connection with the Lindberth abduction in New Jersey.

Canadians Want U. S. in League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 1—Adhesion of the United States to the League of Nations would be "a very simple solution of the difficulty" of how to prevent future wars, declared Mr. Raoul Dandurand, opposition leader in the Senate, last night.

Having represented Canada at the League meetings at Geneva for several years he had informed President Roosevelt of the situation there and advised him that the League was at times helpless because of the absence of the United States. He had not urged the United States to guarantee security of European states but only to contribute the "moral influence" of its presence.

"Great Britain and France," said the Senator, "need nothing but peace. Great Britain with the cooperation of the United States, can insure the peace of Europe."

Mr. Arthur Meighen, Government leader, endorsed these remarks, saying that "there was no question at all that when President Wilson advanced certain conditions precedent to the establishment of peace he committed his country and the honor of his country to the maintenance of the principles involved in these conditions and to their incorporation in the structure of the world."

Kashgar Repulses Attacks of Tribes

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 1 (AP)—A six-day battle for the new city of Kashgar, capital of eastern or Chinese Turkestan, with the attacking tribesmen ultimately repulsed after heavy losses was reported today in delayed advices.

Four separate attacks were made on Tuncans holding the new city by forces from the old city, aided first by Khotans and later by troops of Khoja, Niazhagi, the reports stated.

Khoja, who had just been driven from Aksu, another important city of eastern Turkestan, by a small force of Tuncans, made the trek of more than 300 miles and suddenly appeared before the walls of Kashgar Jan. 13. The attackers were repulsed with heavy casualties in each attempt, the reports said.

New Zealand Maoris Get Carnegie Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The movement to encourage the Maori art of carving is to be helped by the Carnegie Corporation in a grant of £3125 spread over four years. Help will be given to the Maori Arts and Crafts school at Rotorua, established to preserve and extend the native arts which were fast declining as a result of the Europeanization of the Maoris.

The Maori carving is of a peculiar intricacy and beauty and is widely used to decorate houses and canoes.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LIBERAL commission paid agents selling Manacea, a manicure preparation which softens cuticle and eliminates hangnails. Sells 50c a jar. Address LAURA JANE FISHER, Buffalo, N. Y.

INDEXING

INDEXING of Prose Works, Bibles, Textbook, Concordances and all books of reference also gold lettering. D. T. S. DENISON 117 E 24th Street New York City.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-56, Watertown, New York.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TEANECK, N. J.—Modern lower floor, 4 rooms and sun room, tile bath, heat, refrigerator, hot water, garage. 416 Queen Anne Road. Teaneck 6-1535-M.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

STUDENT or business girl share apartment with lady and daughter; board optional. Write SCHLEIFER, 7 West 90th, New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD de luxe limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

CASH Paid for Diamonds, Gold, Silver, Watches and Jewelry. Hub. 8224 Mail Inquiries Given Prompt Attention SAGER BROS. & CO., 333 Washington St., Boston, 6th floor to Rm. 616

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, N. Y. C.

HAIRDRESSING

All branches of BEAUTY WORK, including permanent waving, done at your convenience in your own home; moderate prices. Appointment, Academy 3-3144. VIOLET DOAN, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for the aged or those needing experienced care; grounds enclosed. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I. N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2869.

QUIET, harmonious home for rest and study; cheerful, loving care for elderly people or those in need; good food; near Christian Science church; free transportation to services or lectures; temporary or permanent; reasonable; 1 hour from New York City; Oyster Bay branch of Long Island R. R. or bus lines. 26 Yale St., Williston Park, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Garden City 8388.

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UNUSUAL VALUES in sterling and plated silverware of all descriptions; repairing and replating of finest quality; also diamonds. Inquire of ANNA EINSORN, 507 Fifth Ave., New York City. Tel. Murray Hill 2-2668.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's sunny office, unusual view; 1-2 days weekly; reasonable. Room 2011 Paramount Bldg., 43rd and Broadway. Call Lac. 4-4413.

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ORGANS MAINTAINED tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired. HENRY LEHR 27 years' experience serving Greater New York 6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Juniper 5-7781

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SILVER BIRCHES Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. *Home for rest, study and recreation.* Booklet Phone Ronk 16

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INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

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RE-ROOFING, tile, carpentry; time payments. R. MULDER, 11 Cameron Ave., Hempstead, N. Y. Phone Hempstead 6829 and Havemeyer 4-1487.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WILL contribute to editorial if progressive newspaper or magazine; analysis on marching events. Box 2435, Montreal, Canada.

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CHARLES TAMME Teacher of Singing Vocal classes. Real vocal training. Opportunity for solo work. Weekly lessons. Monthly fee $3. Learn to sing with understanding and expression. Private instruction. 2345 Broadway (86th Street), New York City.

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SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Tile work of every description; alterations, first-class work. CARL YOE, 148 Madison Road. Phone 2470-W.

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TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston Han. 3121.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

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WALTER R. ROTHE Plumbing and Heating UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM and REFRIGERATORS 234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5820

GREENWICH

GENERAL ELECTRIC *All-Steel Refrigerators* The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO. 262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO. *CLEANERS AND DYERS* 169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn Telephone 1800—1801

"blue coal" *Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow* WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP. PHONE GREENWICH 3660

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HUNTER PRESS Multigraphing Printing, Linotyping, Mimeographing 302 ASYLUM STREET Phone 2-7016 *Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service*

Bensdorp's Royal Dutch Cocoa Costs a little more yet more economical because it takes less. 10c 25c 30c and 59c M. J. BURNHAM, Inc. WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

Valentines For everyone to send to anyone whom they may choose. *Our assortment will delight you.* WITKOWER'S 77 ASYLUM ST.

Complete Electrical Service for the Home GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE 324 WEST PRESTON STREET PHONE 6-3420

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Hatch & North Coal Co. COAL — OIL — COKE (Hazil Brook Coal) (Carbo Coal) Delco Oil Burner 726 Main Street Phone 2-1632

HANAN SHOES *for Men and Women* JAMES LAWRENCE & SON 197 TRUMBULL STREET

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Do You Know What You Are Missing? Are you using all of our departments? Check up and see. Let us do more for you and more often. *Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts Safe Deposit Dept. Foreign Exchange* The Home National Bank 18 COLONY STREET, at the Clock

Perfection Is Our Aim The Domestic Laundry Co. *Launderers—Dry Cleaners* 136 Hanover Street Tel. 1502

MIDDLETOWN

Middletown Fish Market 99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

The Middletown Coal Co. ANTHRACITE COAL BITUMINOUS COAL KOPPERS COKE 319 MAIN ST. Phone 15W

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CONNECTICUT

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CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

All-Wool Blankets at a special January price $2.98 Only by buying in quantities for this important sale, were we able to get this dandy blanket to sell at $2.98. It is made of soft, fluffy wool, bound in sateen in a 70 by 80 inch size. The colors are particularly attractive—rose, green, orchid, blue, gold and tan. BEDDING, SECOND FLOOR THE C. O. MILLER CO. STAMFORD, CONN.

A Clever New Tie SHAMROCK POPLIN Pin and Wrinkle Proof. We consider this scarf the finest made for service. Hand Constructed $1.00. FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

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OUR BABY DEPARTMENT It has a strong appeal to Mothers who want nice things for the WEE ones—in qualities that satisfy—and at prices that are most reasonable. *Lots and lots of the newest things for the Baby always here in Our Baby Department.* Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc. WATERBURY, CONN.

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Floral valentines, my friend, Are the very best to send. Choose the blossoms with great care; We deliver anywhere. DEAN the FLORIST 58 CENTER STREET Phone 4-2788

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VALENTINES A Choice Line of Novelty Cards and Gifts for St. Valentine Day JANE KELLY INC. 106 GRAND STREET

MARYLAND

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Established 1878 Vernon 0121, University 6168 FLOWERS FOR VALENTINE'S DAY Mary Johnston FLORIST Howard and Madison Sts., Baltimore, Md. 2201 N. Charles St. *Member of the F. T. D.*

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Hopkins Beauty Salon MARIE C. LITTLE *Formerly of the Dorothy Marie Beauty Parlor* Evenings by appointment. Hopkins Apartments, 31st and St. Paul St. Phone Belmont 5800

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Thomsen Ellis Co. *Creative Printers for Over 30 Years* Gay & Water Sts. • PLaza 7760 *New York Office*, Woolworth Building

NEW YORK

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JOHN G. MYERS CO. Special! Box Spring or Inner Spring Mattress In single, three-quarter and double bed sizes. In blue, rose and green. $19.75 EACH These mattresses were made by one of the best-known manufacturers and are fully guaranteed, both as to quality and workmanship. FURNITURE—FIFTH FLOOR

BUY FURNITURE NOW at FEBRUARY PRICES WHITNEY'S ALBANY, N. Y.

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT $5 $6 *Exclusively at* 31 No. Pearl St. 201 Central Ave. in Albany, N. Y. and AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12 at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

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BRONXVILLE

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Genungs Little Shoppe Bronxville's Department Store Gordon Ne-Flex Stockings Gloves, Dresses 100 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 3253

Chez Marie Final Clearance Sale 111 PONDFIELD BRONXVILLE 6050

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The NOSEGAY Inc. *Beautiful Flowers Personal Attention Reasonable Prices* 85 PONDFIELD ROAD

D. Struss, Inc. *FANCY GROCERIES DELICATESSEN* Fruit and Vegetables Phones 5650-5651 58 Pondfield Road

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Pondfield Bakery 77 PONDFIELD ROAD Try Our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc. *They are baked right in our own store.*

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

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Settles the Burning Question TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

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Remember Birthdays and Wedding Anniversaries—with flowers. COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP 196 DELAWARE AVENUE

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NEW YORK

ITHACA
(Continued)

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is the real GELATINE

ATWATER'S
"The store with everything to eat"
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NRA
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Semet-Solvay Coke
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Long Island

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NEW YORK

Long Island

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Upholsterer and Decorator
Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers, Mattresses and Box Springs, Made to Order.

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Clearance Sale on Dresses
$2.99 to $12. Values to $25
also
Costume Jewelry, Hosiery, Tams and Scarf Sets
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Between Groton and Harrow Streets

Loren Gown Shop
offers appropriate clothes for the "Gentle Woman"
AUSTIN STREET and WINDSOR PLACE

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Monday to Thursday—3 Items $1.00
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Under supervision of experienced Men and Women Operators.
For Appointment phone Boul. 3-2122
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Established 1917
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $290,000.00
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for Men and Women
Florsheim and *Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1919
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HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

J. WINKENBACH
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
162 JERUSALEM AVE. Tel. Hempstead 7834
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Phone Hempstead 7243
MFP
MARCEL FROM PARIS, Inc.
MR. MARCEL
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Art Hairdresser
Specialist in Permanent Waving
249 FULTON AVE. (opp. Franklin Shop)

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
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NEW YORK

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Daily Features

All Nature

Alpine Fir

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

TALL and pyramidal, the Alpine Fir of western North America grows with haughty mien in mountainous regions from southern Alaska south through the United States and Mexico to Guatemala. Through the greater part of its upper range it averages 80 to 100 feet in height, and three or four feet in trunk diameter. Occasional groups soar to 175 feet, where conditions of growth are best. On exposed slopes and high in the mountains, however, firs 100 years old or more are scarcely as high as a man, gnarled and twisted—but still the same species of Alpine Fir that on slopes 3000 to 4000 feet below are towering giants.

In the eastern world the firs climb the mountains of Siberia, central and southern Europe, central China Formosa, the Himalayas, and northern Africa. Alpine Fir seems to show a preference for high altitudes. As an ornamental tree in northeastern America and western Europe, it does quite well; but for ornamental purposes, other varieties of fir are much better.

The bark is a light ashy-gray, with narrow shallow cracks in old age. The wood is brittle, soft, pale brown, and of little use except for firewood. Leaves or needles are bluish green, with a silvery-white bloom to the lower surface, flat, and generally quite curved. The cones are purplish when young, gray when ripe.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Suborn

Example: "Had she not . . . *suborned* servants, dismissed others, so that she might communicate with him?" (Thackeray: "Henry Esmond"). Test your knowledge of the italicized word by underlining its synonym: subdued, tricked, misinformed, bribed, mistreated.

Pronunciation: *sub-orn'* (*u* clipped as in *circus*, *o* as in *orb*).

Derivation: Latin *subornare*, "to furnish or supply in an underhand way," compounded of *sub*, "under," and *ornare*, "to furnish, adorn."

Our word is used chiefly in the sense of "to bribe, induce, or procure (a person) by underhand or unlawful means to commit a misdeed" (Oxford).

Many crafty men and women have been suborned to serve as spies; but the honorable business man or statesman cannot be suborned to contribute to the advancement of an undeserving enterprise.

Notes and Queries

Of, often (Miss D. B.)—The correspondent writes:

When I was in school, "of" was pronounced with short *o*; but I now hear it with the *o* sounded as in *son*—short *u*.

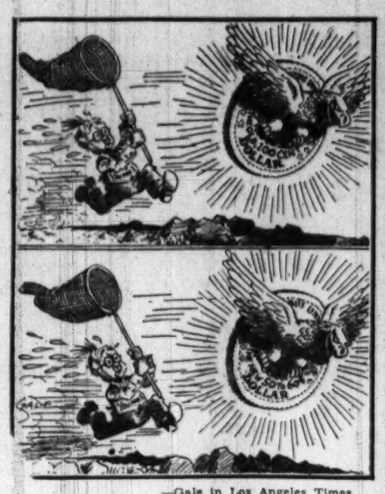
In all ordinary constructions, the preposition "of" should be sounded *ov*, with *o* clipped as in connect. Standing alone, or emphatic ("he is with us, not of us"), the word is sounded with the full short *o*. But in unaccented positions the preposition should not be made prominent. According to the rate and style of speed, the *o* in "of" becomes more or less obscure. Keep weak forms in the background of speech.

"Often," of course, is sounded with the *o* as in soft, with a trace of the *au* as in *haul*. Only in the south of England is there a hint of a *t*; elsewhere it is sounded *of'-'n*.

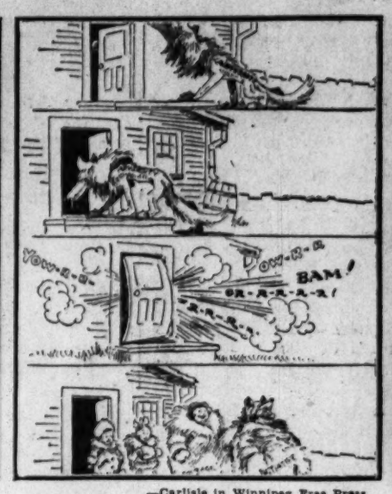
Philatelic, philatelist (Miss D. B.)—The first is the adjective corresponding to "philately," the collection and study of postage stamps. "Philatelist" is applied to one who collects and studies stamps. The words are tricky. Sound "philatelic" *fil-a-tel'-ik* (each *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *e* short; secondary stress on first syllable). Sound "philatelist" *fih-lat'-e-list* (each *i* short, *a* short, *e* as in *event*). "Philately" is sounded *fih-lat'-e-ly*.

Numismatic, numismatist (Miss D. B.)—These words have the same relation to coins that "philatelic" and "philatelist" have to stamps. They also are tricky. Sound them *nu-miz-mat'-ik* (long *u*, *i*'s and *a* short; secondary stress on first syllable), and *nu-miz'-ma-tist* (*u* as in *unite*, each *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Cartoons of the Week



—Gale in Los Angeles Times
And Life Goes On Just the Same



—Carlisle in Winnipeg Free Press
Opportunity in Disguise

—Parrish in Nashville Tennesseean
Maybe We Are Depending Too Much on the Wrong Light

—Racey in Montreal Star
Canada Suggests a Useful Gift for the League of Nations

—Carlisle in Atlanta Constitution
Now It's Safe to Come Outdoors Again

—Gale in Los Angeles Times
The Pawn!

FACTS about the BIBLE

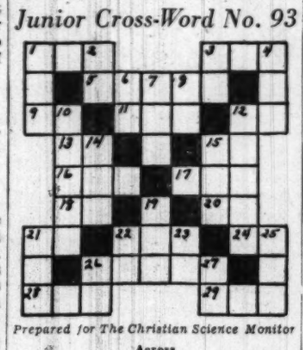
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Ruth"

AS IN the case of "Joshua," the eighth book of the Bible is named for its chief character, in Hebrew and Greek as in English. The title has a peculiar fitness in that the literal meaning of "Ruth" is generally conceded to be "friendship"; and a spirit of friendship and love pervades the brief tale.

The opening verse informs us that the scene is laid "in the days when the judges ruled" (Ruth 1:1), and this no doubt explains why the Jews often counted Judges and Ruth as one in computing the number of the Old Testament books.

Junior Cross-Word No. 93



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Feline.
3—Every one.
5—Proprietor.
9—Exist.
11—Organ of hearing.
12—Near.
13—Lithium (abbr.).
15—Part of the verb "to be."
16—Canine (colloq.).
17—Writing fluid.
18—Past-participle ending of many strong verbs.
20—Queensland is in this part of Australia (abbr.).
21—Conjunction.
22—Equality as to value.
24—To execute.
26—Islands.
28—Rodent.
29—Dexterity.

Down

1—Young fox.
2—Towards.
3—Measure of area.
4—A share.
6—Pronoun.
7—Dore.
8—Comparative ending.
10—Older.
12—Requested.
14—Electrified particle.
15—Hotel.
19—State whose capital is Sacramento (abbr.).
21—Belonging to us.
22—Addition to a letter (abbr.).
23—Musical note.
25—Month of the year (abbr.).
26—Neuter pronoun.
27—Buenos Aires is situated on this continent (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HUMANITY is never so beautiful as when praying for forgiveness, or else forgiving another.—RICHTER.

In Lighter Vein

New Yorker
"Oh, I like the house well enough, Mr. Prang, but don't you find the tree is just a wee bit sentimental?"

The Cure

If you want to be healed
Of your troubles and trials,
Do something for others,
And do it with smiles.
—*Grenville Kleiser.*

The New Name

Little Dorothy was about to visit her aunt in a neighboring city. She w. met at the door by her relative, who exclaimed, "Well, here's our little Dorothy Larson!"

"No, Aunt Hattie," Dorothy hastened to correct her, "this is your little Dorothy Johnson. Mother and I got married again."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

The Garden Doll

WHEN a girl appeared at my door one day with a gay oilcloth doll, I was interested enough to ask what it was for. She told me it was a utility garden doll, not one to be played with. Under its oilcloth skirt was a ball of soft twine and a small pair of scissors; and when the gardener wanted a bit of tie string for a vine or for a tall plant, all she had to do was to go to Dolly for the needed string. Both string and scissors were protected from the weather and rain by the oilcloth skirts.

The loop on the back of the sunbonneted head was to hang the doll to a garden stake or the end of a porch, or even to the vine-covered trellis. (Mrs.) C. A. R.

Decorates Recreation Rooms

MANY persons today are fixing up basement rooms as indoor recreation places where they may entertain their house guests. One young man who is a sign painter, but who was finding it hard to get steady jobs, let it be known that he would decorate cellar walls. He often followed the recreation hobby of the owner in his designs: If the room was used mostly for cards he drew bold figures of kings and queens and scattered pictures of playing cards here and there. If the room was used mostly for ping pong he had gay ladies and men with racquets in their hands.

C. R.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Bible Names

There are no proper names in the Bible beginning with W.

Shakespeare's Shortest

Macbeth is Shakespeare's shortest play.

Famous Street

New York's famous Broadway is approximately 15½ miles long.

Why Barbers Like Summer

The human hair grows faster in warm weather than in cold.

Aluminum

Aluminum was first isolated in 1838 by the scientists Davy and Wohler.

Coal Output

America produces 43 per cent of the world output of coal.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Studio of Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Van Nuys, Calif.

TWO teachers of music, one a vocalist and the other a pianist, were without employment here a few months ago. "We want to teach," they agreed one day in discussing their problem, "and there are many who want to study music, but who feel that they cannot afford it at this time."

Without funds, without pupils, but with a determination to be active and to teach all who wanted to learn, whether they were able to pay or not, these two teachers opened a studio in the home of one. They invited friends, acquaintances, church groups, and other organizations, to their studio, explaining to all who came that gratitude would be the only pay required for the instruction given.

Very soon, tokens of gratitude began to pour in from the many new students who signed up for work. Some were beginners. Others were resuming advanced study which had been interrupted by lack of funds. Baskets of home-grown vegetables, fruit, and foodstuffs came first; then came furniture and bric-a-brac to equip an enlarged studio in a vacant store building that was turned over to them.

From the very start, some pupils found that they were able to pay in part or in full for their instruction. Funds thus received have steadily increased, and have met every need as the work of this studio of gratitude has unfolded.

Due to the progress of their work these two teachers recently were appointed to represent a nationally known and accredited music school.

Within a few months, their desire to be active has been fulfilled, and they are working from early morning until late at night.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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With some of the new streamlining and refinements said the salesman the new cars for 1934 are in many respects absolutely new creations many of them being certainly most unique in not being able to tell head from tail

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"We must create for ourselves a position under which we can never be compelled to do anything which a gentleman should not do," was the high standard set for English journalists by the editor of the London Morning Post, H. A. Gwinne, in an address as president of the Institute of Journalists, England, 1930. The majority of English newspaper men are members of the institute.

A newspaper war raged between the London Times, under the editorship of John Thadeus Delane, and the New York Herald under Bennett, during Civil War Days. The London Times was violently anti-Lincoln and pro-South.

German newspaper men must belong to the German National Association of Journalists or quit working in Nazi Germany.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Enough for All*

By CARMACK

The Boss scattered more bread crumbs on the snow for the birds today—
And it wasn't long before a whole flock of little birds were having a regular feast—
Then suddenly two large birds came along and one of them began to chase the little birds away—
Well sir—I didn't do a thing but gallop up and chase him away!
Later on he came back, but this time he behaved much better—
So I guess he has learned his lesson—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Gold Act, a First Step

IT HAS been recognized in Washington that the Government cannot forever fill with public funds the void created by investment timidity. Sometime or other it must leave the rôle of financing business to private agencies. The gold act just signed by President Roosevelt is one move in that direction. His further action in fixing the value specifically at 59.06 per cent of the former gold content adds definiteness to the pledge against printing-press inflation and encourages private money holders to return to investment habits.

A gold basis for the currency is to money holders a kind of currency anchor. If the currency is not tethered, it is at the whim of policy, and policy can become so profligate of paper dollars as to reduce the currency to worthlessness. Mr. J. M. Keynes has said that the gold standard is a means for "strapping down ministers of finance." He means that it takes away from them the temptation to meet their deficits with paper money—they must not weaken the anchor by building up disproportionate currency claims upon it. Hence the faith of money holders in gold. If an economic system is to be based upon private enterprise, then that faith must be respected in policy.

Policy, however, has higher aims than merely to make money holders confident. It is directed at the speeding of recovery. But it is also directed at the development of reform. Gold is preëminently a subject for reform. There are arguments pro and con against the identification of a currency with gold. The con arguments deserve a respectful hearing. Stability of the dollar in relation to gold is not the only, or even the most desirable, stability that the economic world stands in need of. Stability in the relations of economic groups is the superior requirement. Will that be served by this tentative approach to gold-dollar stability?

That depends upon how gold is managed. The gold standard, according to Mr. W. W. Aldrich, the head of the Chase National Bank, is "a fair-weather standard." When times are good, nobody bothers about the gold behind the currency. When times are difficult, there is a universal demand for gold, which makes confusion more confounded and recovery more difficult. As money is turned into gold, it is withdrawn from the economic system and deflation is intensified.

President Roosevelt has already taken care of part of this difficulty. Even under the new fixed price between the dollar and gold, the yellow metal is unobtainable to individuals for use as money. If expectations in Washington are borne out, the metal will no longer be a kind of dugout for frightened capital. Money holders will be constrained to trust the currency or transfer their possessions abroad, and gold will become a government monopoly, being used to balance international accounts. That would be one form of management which might make the gold standard workable. Recovery is thus served side by side with reform in both the gold act and its implications.

Within the 50- to 60-cent limits the President retains the right to make further changes in the gold content. This flexible link between the dollar and gold is much more than a move toward stable money. It is a move toward international money. Gold is basic money to many nations. Even those who are now off gold have stated that ultimately they will return to it. Thus, as a financial nexus which ties together the economic systems of all countries which relate their currencies to it, gold will again become a link between nations.

In the gold reserve act the United States has essayed the first step back to that common relationship among the nations. To that extent the air is cleared. Other off-gold countries are given some notion of the future standing of the American dollar with respect to gold. The President cannot, therefore, be accused of standing in the way of a fresh attempt to recapture the world equilibrium which the Economic Conference of last July failed to achieve.

Those School Lunches

WHAT are the children in your neighborhood having for lunch? You may be tempted to reply, "That's none of my business. I have no children."

But the fact that federal tax money is now being used to provide a noonday meal for those boys and girls whose parents are unable to do so makes it every taxpayer's business to see that this money is spent in the most efficient way to satisfy the needs of the 6,000,000 children in this country who are underfed. And after all, who isn't interested in children?

School officials in Washington recently invited Mrs. Roosevelt to make a tour of schools at lunch time to watch the way they had taken hold of this new function. Mrs. Roosevelt saw a substantial and satisfactory meal laid before the youngsters. One thing she disliked. In elementary schools with no lunch rooms only those children were allowed to stay to lunch whose families are actually on relief rolls. This, she feared, might make it possible for some unthinking child to poke fun at a playmate for being "on relief."

Later she went uninvited and discovered a much scantier and unbalanced fare which led her to bring the whole matter of school lunches into the open for discussion. Her subsequent influence in cutting red tape resulted in adoption of improved methods, eliminating the contractor, centralizing authority, reducing costs.

Mrs. Roosevelt's investigation also uncovered poor administration in other places. In her own rural village of Hyde Park, New York, she found needy children receiving money which they spent for a lunch of cake and candy, or perhaps for a large dill pickle.

The capital city has not this time set an example for the nation. Other cities have furnished more efficient school lunch systems. But at least the attention given by the President's wife to the shortcomings of the Washington system has focused the taxpayer's eye on the things he should demand for his own community, be it metropolis or hamlet. These include a ticket system avoiding discrimination between those who pay and those who do not, well-balanced menus, attractive service, preparation of food by the unemployed rather than by contractors, use of Surplus Relief Corporation foods where possible and teacher responsibility rather than outside authority in choosing those children who need free lunches.

An Antique Theory

A CASUAL reader of the Congressional Record might suppose that Senator Ashurst of Arizona is seeking defeat this year. He has actually been saying "No" to his constituents, even to chambers of commerce and veterans. And in a most provoking manner. Witness a few extracts from letters and telegrams reprinted in the Record.

A telegram to the Senator on the Economy Act:

> You are taking $6,300,000 annually from Arizona, and are politically dead unless you change your attitude.

Mr. Ashurst's comment was that he had made the "astonishing and distressing discovery that the perpetuity of the American Government did not absolutely depend on the reëlection of one Henry Fountain Ashurst to the Senate of the United States."

A letter from the Senator to a friend in Phoenix:

> Your letter received advising that the Chamber of Commerce had "denounced" Senator Hayden and myself for not securing larger sums of federal funds for Arizona. This complaint of the Chamber of Commerce is not at all unique, for daily, from the mail bags, there are dumped upon my desk demands that "this, that, or the other" industry be nourished by some gift, bounty, or largess out of the Federal Treasury.

Imagine a Senator who seeks the voters' favor this year intimating that a chamber of commerce in his own State could ask for "largess out of the Federal Treasury"!

A letter from Mr. Ashurst to a citizen in Tucson:

> Your letter of December 25 received, in which you say, "I ask you to work for and vote for repeal of this Economy Act."
>
> I should be lacking in frankness and deficient in courtesy if I failed to tell you that I shall support President Roosevelt all along the line. . . .
>
> It is often true that the only way in which an officeholder may render great service to the nation, in its day of trouble, is by his willingness to lose his future or at least to lose his present position in political life, if he may thereby aid in bringing national recovery.

At this distance, and without knowledge of who may oppose him, we could not say whether Mr. Ashurst deserves reëlection or not. But we can say that in this time of political pusillanimity it is refreshing to discover that in some corners of Congress there still persists an antique theory of representative government which holds that a representative is something more than a rubber stamp, and that the desires of one constituent may be outweighed by the welfare of the Republic.

Milk Marketing in Britain

THE experiment in coöperative milk marketing which is now being made in England and Wales on the largest possible scale is of interest to agriculturists everywhere; for it throws light on a problem which arises wherever there are farmers producing milk and urban populations needing it for consumption.

Liquid milk is the one staple product of the British farmer which the city-dweller must have, since it cannot be imported from abroad. For many years it has been the constant complaint of the English farmer that he could not get a remunerative price for his milk, and of the English householder that he paid too much for it. The retailers, strongly organized in every populous area, have had an advantage in buying from the unorganized farmers on the one side, and in selling to the unorganized consumers on the other; while in some districts the market has been disturbed by price-cutters. The problem is further complicated by the difficulty of disposing of the surplus summer product which can only be used in the manufacture of butter, cheese, chocolate and other foods.

The British Government ascertained the wishes of the milk producers by taking a poll of 150,000 farmers. By a large majority they favored the setting up of a Milk Marketing Board which acts mainly through eleven regional committees. Every producer of milk for wholesale purposes must be registered and licensed. The board takes over all the contracts between wholesalers and retailers, fixes the wholesale prices in each region, receives the payments from the retailers, and distributes the amounts due to the producers, deducting a very small percentage for expenses.

At first the scheme presented many difficulties. Farmers were unfamiliar with the procedure. Some of the best producers of high-grade milk complained, and still complain, that they lose the price advantage of superior methods. But the great majority of farmers, after nearly four months' experience under winter conditions, are pleased, for they have been able to obtain a sound average price, and with the help of the state have obtained a machinery for common action.

The same act of Parliament which facilitated the creation of a marketing scheme confers on the president of the Board of Trade powers to regulate imports if they enter into competition with the home products dealt with under the scheme—in this case, not only liquid milk, but foods manufactured with milk. Success cannot be fully measured until the spring or summer surplus is marketed for manufacturing purposes. The milk producers have already secured substantial advantages, and are likely to secure more, and the danger is that the interests of the consumers, and especially the mass of the poor populations in the towns, will be overlooked. Up to the present the middlemen have borne most of the brunt of the economies. But will it continue to be so? And is it not certain that the consumers of cheese and butter would suffer if foreign supplies were severely restricted?

Criticism on these lines is beginning to make itself felt; hence the promoters of the marketing scheme are concentrating on a publicity campaign with the motto "Drink more milk." This promises success. The English consumption of milk is far less than it might be, and the best solution of the farmers' problem, and by no means an impossible one, would be to induce the working classes to increase their demand by 15 or 20 per cent.

Pride Without Prejudice

WOMEN may legitimately display their pride and men may easily lay aside their prejudice at the latest good news about Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh. Honored by the National Geographic Society with the Hubbard Gold Medal for her achievements as radio operator, aerial navigator and copilot, she becomes the first woman to receive an award previously bestowed upon only nine men, one of whom is her husband.

The patience and perseverance that reached the north pole and won the medal for Peary and Byrd; the courage and resourcefulness that carried Bartlett and Stefansson over vast arctic wastes; the scientific curiosity that led Andrews to explore central Asia and inspired Gilbert in his physiographic research; the loyalty and tenacity of purpose that characterized Shackleton's work in the South and Amundsen's in both polar regions: these qualities are also possessed by Anne Lindbergh.

She has proved that men are by no means their sole custodians. And withal and perhaps above all she has displayed that same modesty which has been the especial mark of Colonel Lindbergh, the self-effacement that has endeared them to men and women the world over.

Were the foregoing insufficient justification for praise, it might be added that Mrs. Lindbergh's achievement is one of the few whose practicality is scarcely even questioned. Potent to arouse thrills of romance and heroic adventure, the accomplishments of polar explorers have in the past raised at the same time a question as to their usefulness. But with the outlook for commercial aviation growing constantly more hopeful, the value of Mrs. Lindbergh's recent service is readily apparent. Her accomplishments do indeed beget pride while her manner of carrying them through destroys prejudice.

The Casual Day

A gathering of clothes designers has just heard that men's suits are to be fashioned after the new automobile designs. Two-cylinder trousers, valve sleeves, knee action, etc., presumably will be attended to by a class of tailors known as fashioneers. Stream lines will take the place of seam lines and an attempt will be made to harmonize colors with those of traffic lights.

* * *

Really advanced designers are working out plans to equip evening clothes with nonglare diamond studs, greater operating flexibility around the shirt front, a new kind of shoe which will protect the wearer whenever speedy dancing partners decide to "step on it," and a coat-tail light that will eliminate the need of hand signaling for waiters or taxicabs.

* * *

> Suits for men addicted to habitual or unavoidable pedestrianism are to be equipped with as many bumpers as will put their contests with motorists on a fair footing.

* * *

"Leisure-time clothes are destined to break away from tradition," the designers were told. Which, it is hoped, will cause these clothes to break away from the tradition of breaking away from wear.

I said I should eat doughnuts
And taste their texture fully
But went straight out to crabmeat
And weighty talk with Tully.
I said I would eat doughnuts
And nothing else at all
And ate steak pie with Bingham
With Russians on the wall.
I said I *would* eat doughnuts . . .
I'm sorry . . . don't you see? . . .
If we're to lunch together,
Then *you* must come with *me*.

"Says Literature Not Racket Here," cheers a Boston paper's headline over a report of an address by Prof. Robert E. Rogers. New Yorkers were not so indignant as they were derisive when the headline came to their attention. They are reported quite calm again, however, having learned that what Professor Rogers really said was that literature had not "become the *kind* of racket in Boston that it is in New York."

> A two-day course in radio playwriting and continuity writing is announced by the University of Oklahoma. Evidently the university wishes to graduate students in this course before the jokes they will use become much older.

English pronunciation is a well-worn topic; partly, perhaps, because it is a topic that wears well. At any rate, it is one that provides constant difficulty. English speech is a sphere in which logic plays only a very small part. No wonder an intelligent foreigner remarked, "I'm not surprised," when he saw a notice outside a cinema with the words, "Cavalcade—Pronounced Success."

Prelude to Mrs. Prendy's Day

MONTVALE—that is, the greater part of Montvale—lay sleeping under the first white frost of the autumn. The sun had thrust a finger of pale light across roofs and yellowing treetops, and shingles gave forth little puffs of mist.

The kitchen of one small white house was very much astir. Mrs. Prendy and Claribel, her cat, were busy, for it takes two to make a conversation: one to talk, and one to listen. Mrs. Prendy talked, and Claribel listened. Mrs. Prendy had been up since five o'clock, making apple jelly. She bustled about from stove to table, while Claribel followed devotedly, purring and prrrruping, and polishing her coat on the black cotton hose that incased Mrs. Prendy's stout ankles.

Mrs. Prendy placed the last of two dozen jars on the window sill, and promptly a dart of sunlight, deflected from the brass weather vane on the barn, transformed each glass of warm jelly into a flaming jewel.

"Lovely, aren't they, Claribel?"

Claribel prrrrup'd.

"We certainly get more done getting up like this, mornings. Everything's quiet, and you can do all your thinking for the day. And it's a pretty time . . ."

She set down a bowl of milk, and Claribel squatted before it, her long tail wrapped securely around one side of her body, her agile tongue lapping the fresh milk with an iambic rhythm—sur-LUP, sur-LUP, sur-LUP. Claribel would have found fame as a poet.

* * *

"You know, Claribel, it's beautiful out there."

Mrs. Prendy stood looking out the window, beyond the yard and beyond the barn, to the ridges of low New England hills dimly outlined against the frosty-morning haze; their form and color indeterminate, yet beautiful in their promise of green fir against vivid blue when the sun climbed higher and dispersed the veil of frost.

"The shadows are long in the morning and long in the evening, but in the morning they seem to reach toward the light that the sun sends ahead of them. The shadows at night reach toward the dark."

Only Claribel's tail appeared from under the stove. She was following the bowl that slid along the smooth linoleum as she tried to lick one last drop of milk. Mrs. Prendy always had to fetch the bowl from behind the stove, where the back wall stopped Claribel's progress.

Mrs. Prendy dropped a final pinch of salt into the breakfast oatmeal, and set the top of the double-boiler into place. She sliced bacon, and carefully covered it with waxed paper. Soon the egg beater whirred, and scrambled eggs were ready for the pan; then quiet again, interrupted only by the crackle of the fire, the tick of the mantel clock and the slight clatter of Clairbel's bowl on its morning pilgrimage—sounds that were part of Mrs. Prendy's quiet.

From a pantry shelf, Mrs. Prendy fetched three tin lunch boxes. She hummed softly as she sliced and buttered bread, deftly fitted slabs of cold meat or spread strawberry jam, then wrapped each finished sandwich in waxed paper. Three molasses cookies for each box came out of the cookie crock; three Mackintosh apples were washed and shined; three paper napkins were folded carefully; and the three boxes were ready for Phyllis, Ruth and Richard to take to school.

* * *

"Claribel!"

The cat looked up from behind the stove. Mrs. Prendy opened the back-hall door, and Claribel came running. Mrs. Prendy slipped a shawl over her shoulders, then opened the outside door. The sun was higher now, and more of the populace of Montvale was awake. From somewhere the ring of an ax in hard wood cut the clear air.

"Peter Cole splitting wood, Claribel. It's like a sort of music, isn't it? I'm glad I went over and covered Susan's plants. She'd be heartbroken if she came home and found them nipped."

Claribel had stopped, in the perverse way cats will stop, directly on the threshold. She lifted her proud pink nose and sniffed the cold air. Mrs. Prendy waited a few moments, then—having become accustomed to Claribel's ways after nine years—offered gentle but firm assistance with the toe of her juliet. Claribel strode toward a patch of sunlight, her offended tail high in the air. She began her morning sponge.

The day was so irresistible that Mrs. Prendy stole time to venture out into the yard. "Oh, it's good to walk in the crisp morning!"

Apparently Claribel agreed, for she forsook her bathing and trotted behind her mistress. Mrs. Prendy stooped to pick up a horse-chestnut burr that the frost had split. Inside, the chestnut lay, a beautiful warm brown, smooth and polished. She tossed the burr into the thicket.

"Claribel, some people could learn a lot from that horse-chestnut. If they'd look at other folks beyond the outside burr they'd find them just as beautiful underneath."

Claribel prrrrup'd and prrrrup'd, in utter concurrence. Through the open kitchen door the mantel clock struck seven.

"Claribel! It's seven o'clock! The children'll be down, and breakfast isn't ready. You stay out, now. I've got to get to work!"

The door closed on Claribel. She sought the patch of sunlight again. Smoke curled from the chimneys of Montvale. Inside her kitchen, Mrs. Prendy served the steaming oatmeal into bowls. For a moment she stood, looking out the window, beyond the yard and beyond the barn, to the far hills, then turned toward the stove, humming. Her day's work had begun.

M. G. C.

Notes From German Cities

Relief Train 'Bavaria'

IN THESE days of mass meetings and party congresses, food provision has to be on such a large scale that the usual methods frequently break down. The invention and construction by the leader of the "Winter Hilfe" in Bavaria, Herr Seidler, of a complete "relief train" called "Bavaria," is therefore a great boon and one likely to be taken up very widely in other parts of the country. This "relief train," which is described as a "miracle of German technique and inventiveness," consists of motor lorries and caravan coaches of the most modern build and fittings, so arranged that electric current for cooking and other purposes can easily be transmitted through the whole train. The kitchen-on-wheels is capable of providing complete dinners by day and night at the rate of 30,000 per twenty-four hours, including hot drinks.

* * *

Oxygen Easily Transported

One of the greatest problems in the use of oxygen for industrial purposes, that of storing and transporting it, appears to have been solved by researches carried out by German chemists. At present, oxygen, in gas form, is only transportable in a very inefficient and expensive way, in steel bottles. To carry sixteen pounds of oxygen gas, for example, a steel bottle weighing 150 pounds is necessary, since the carrier has to bear a pressure of about one ton to the square inch. Liquefied oxygen, on the other hand, is 700 times denser than the gas and so requires one-seven hundredth of the space. Dr. C. W. Heylandt of Berlin, it is reported, has succeeded in building tanks, up to 3000 gallons' capacity, which can safely carry liquid oxygen.

Experiments already successfully carried out suggest to industrial chemists that the day will come when liquid oxygen will be easily transportable in tanks of 500 to 1000 gallons. There appears to be no reason why there should not be distribution of liquid oxygen on as large a scale as industry may demand. What has been accomplished with oxygen may also, it is maintained, be equally successful with methane and other gases, so that a city, e. g., Buenos Aires, which now has to import coal for making coal-gas may in future only need to buy liquid methane (in tanks) much more cheaply and conveniently.

* * *

New SOS Signal

After many years of experiment, Herr Karl Poggensee, a well-known Bremen engineer, has succeeded in perfecting a new type of rocket for ships in distress. It is designed to give the Morse light signals when the radio apparatus has been put out of action. This new SOS rocket, about eighteen inches long, is fitted with a parachute, to which are attached two revolving lights which radiate very strong beams. After the rocket is fired the parachute is released and the SOS signals are given out automatically at frequent intervals. In recent experiments, near Bremen, the rocket went off in ninety-two seconds, quickly achieved a height of 2000 meters, and the light signals functioned perfectly. The great advantage of this newest marine distress signal, it is pointed out, is that the lights can be seen over eighteen miles away and by means of the parachute it descends more slowly, thus continuing to function long after the burnt-out rocket has fallen.

* * *

Earth to Moon And Back

When Captain Kruse, commodore of the Hamburg-Amerika line and skipper of the New York, recently brought his ship into Hamburg, he had completed a series of voyages which represented more than 1,700,000 miles of ocean travel. In other words, during his forty-three years of seafaring he has covered a distance equal to four times the return journey between the earth and the moon, or eighty-four times round the earth. Commodore Kruse at the moment is guiding the flagship of the Hapag on yet another voyage over the North Atlantic.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Antiquity of Progress

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During the week of the Monitor Progress Edition there appeared an editorial entitled "The Discovery of Progress." With the general point of view I agree, i. e., the tendency of people to take it for granted rather than to consider it as a matter of achievement. Surely the progress of mankind does depend on the extent to which people everywhere make the social, economic and cultural problems our problems.

On one other point, it seems that you have followed the general conclusion of Bury, who has insisted that the idea of progress is itself quite recent. He, as you know asserted that the Greeks had no idea of progress, but only of a circular transition. Now this view is being challenged. I might add one note of my own, namely, the material in chapter two of my volume, "Optimistic America," which subjects the attitude to a historical and sociological analysis. But further suggestion is contained in R. M. MacIver's "Society, Its Structure and Changes," in which he observes that the idea of progress has operated as an historical force for many millenniums. To quote him (page 418):

"It has been stated that the concept of social progress is a modern one, a birth of western civilization whose parents were the Darwinian theory and the Industrial Revolution. It would be truer to say that the *confidence* [italics mine] in the *reality* of *continuous* progress is modern. The concept of progress may be as old as mankind. . . . It underlies 'Prometheus Unbound' of Sophocles and it rings through the funeral speech of Pericles. On a wider scale, and most notably, it is the theme of 'De Rerum' of Lucretius. Lucretius, who also had remarkable intimations of the modern principle of evolution, implicitly distinguished it from progress and significantly saw the latter as essentially a liberation from the thralldom of superstitious atavistic beliefs and practices."

And more to the same effect. What I have been particularly concerned with is the growth of the idea, its demonstration, and the effect of it on public opinion. Of course, the longer view of the idea adds rather than detracts.

GUY V. PRICE.

Kansas City, Mo.

Cheap Sneers at Pacifists!

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In certain quarters it appears to be deemed smart and fashionable to indulge in cheap sneers at "pacifists," who, by the way, under the old name of "peacemakers," were blessed by the One that Christendom is supposed to revere as "children of God." May I be allowed to remind such sneerers that our greatest generals have been self-declared pacifists?

Said General Washington, "My first wish is to see that plague of mankind, war, banished from the earth." To this Ulysses S. Grant added, "Let us have peace! Nothing has ever been settled by war that could not have been as well settled without it: and, if after, why not before?" Said Sherman, "War is hell!"

Moreover, in our present stage of up-to-date civilization what does common sense preach? One good old American motto seems applicable today to all the nations of this globe which innumerable inventions have now made so small. What better text could now be adopted world-wide by every people of every color in every country than "United we stand; divided we fall"?

What does humanity at large gain by war? Taxes, taxes and more taxes! Wholesale, idiotic butchery of its finest youth! The sowing of seeds of future slaughter and the perpetuation of senseless inherited international jealousies and hates. If civilized humanity is to endure, pacifism must be its lifeblood.

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif.